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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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Jacques Cousteau, Explorer, Is Dead

Popularizer of Oceanography Was Inventor and Filmmaker

By Gerald Jonas
New York Times Service

Jacques-Yves Cousteau, the French oceanographer who opened more of the Earth's surface to human endeavor than any explorer in history, died Wednesday in Paris. He was 87 year old.

Mr. Cousteau succumbed to a heart attack at home, his widow, Francine, said. She said that he had been suffering from a lung infection and had developed complications.

Mr. Cousteau, who held no scientific degree, became a household name through the enormously popular books, films and television programs that documented more than four decades of undersea explorations.

His first book, "The Silent World," sold more than 5 million copies in 22 languages. A film of the same name, with the young Louis Malle as one of the photographers, won an Academy Award for best documentary in 1957, the first of three Oscars that his films received.

Mr. Cousteau's adventurous spirit and mastery of the media also drew the envy of more conventional oceanographers, some of whom questioned the scientific value of his research, the authenticity of his film footage, and even his record as a pioneering environmentalist.

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The Associated Press/The Cousteau Society

Jacques-Yves Cousteau held no scientific degree, but he became a household name worldwide.

Crash Damages Mir Station

Power Supply Is Cut in Half

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — An unmanned cargo ship crashed into the Russian space station Mir during a practice docking on Wednesday, causing a serious oxygen leak and damaging the station's power supply. The two Russians and one American aboard were not believed to be in immediate danger.

The power supply was cut by half, raising concerns about whether the aging station had enough power to remain stable and hold to the right angle in space. The NASA astronaut Jerry Linenger, a physician who returned from Mir in May, called the accident "very serious."

A Soyuz spacecraft is always docked to the Mir, so the crew can quickly return to Earth if their lives are in danger.

The station's crew heard a hissing sound and felt air pressure fall after the collision, then rushed to shut the hatch to one of Mir's six modules. That module contained gear for many scientific experiments that may now be lost.

The crash was the latest in a string of problems on the 11-year-old Mir, which was designed to last five years.

The Associated Press

The Russian cosmonaut Vasili Tsibliyev, right, making the astronaut Michael Foale comfortable when the American was aboard Mir in May.

Breakdowns have led to friction between Russian and U.S. space officials, with the Americans questioning the station's safety. The Russians insist that Mir can operate safely through 1999.

"The bottom line is we've got the leak in the module sealed off, and the pressure is holding," Dr. Linenger said. "But there are big power problems and attitude control problems."

The power shortage will force astronauts to do everything in slow motion to conserve oxygen, Dr. Linenger added. The temperature in the darkened

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New Whitewater Twist: Prosecutor Looks Into Clinton's Sex Life

By Bob Woodward and Susan Schmidt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Investigators for the independent counsel examining the Whitewater affair have questioned state troopers in recent months about their knowledge of any extramarital relationships Bill Clinton may have had while he was governor of Arkansas, say two of the troopers who were questioned and sources close to the investigation.

The FBI agents and prosecutors also have questioned a number of women whose names have been mentioned in connection with Mr. Clinton in the past, the sources said. The sources said that the extensive interviews were part of an effort by Kenneth Starr's office to find close Clinton associates in whom he may have confided and who might be able to provide information about the veracity of sworn statements Mr. Clinton has made in the course of the Whitewater investigation.

The troopers said investigators asked them about 12 to 15 women, including Paula Corbin Jones, a former Arkansas state employee who has filed a civil lawsuit against Mr. Clinton alleging that he sexually harassed her in 1991. Mr. Clinton has denied the allegation and has said he does not recall ever meeting Ms. Jones.

A White House spokesman and a private attorney for Mr. Clinton said Tuesday that they had no immediate comment, but Democratic Senators and others said Wednesday that Mr. Starr had gone too far in his investigation. Page 10.

The nature of the questioning marks a sharp departure from previous avenues of inquiry in the three-year-old investigation, which began as an examination of the Whitewater land development project. Mr. Clinton and his wife, Hillary, first invested in the land deal in 1978 with James and Susan McDougal.

Until now, however, what has become a wide-ranging investigation of many aspects of Mr. Clinton's governorship has largely steered clear of questions about his relationships with women in Arkansas that arose during the 1992 campaign and the first two years of his presidency.

The troopers, Roger Perry and Ronald Anderson, both of whom served on the governor's security detail, said the questioning began this spring. They said that in previous interviews investigators had said explicitly that they had no interest in Mr. Clinton's personal life.

"In the past, I thought they were trying to get to the bottom of Whitewater," Mr. Perry said in an interview. "This last time, I was left with the impression that they wanted to show he was a womanizer."

He added: "All they wanted to talk about was women." He said he was interviewed in April for more than one and a half hours by an FBI agent and an attorney in Mr. Starr's office.

Mr. Perry, a 21-year veteran of the Arkansas force, said he was asked about the most intimate details of Mr. Clinton's life. "They asked me if I had ever seen Bill Clinton perform a sexual act," Mr. Perry said. "The answer is no."

Mr. Perry said he was asked, "We would like to know if Bill Clinton had any contact with these women and if he had any extramarital affairs with any of them." He said he told the investigators that he and other troopers either took

See CLINTON, Page 10

Blair Prods Sinn Fein On Nonviolence Pledge

Plan for All-Party Ulster Talks Is Unveiled

By Warren Hoge
New York Times Service

LONDON — Prime Minister Tony Blair unveiled a new plan Wednesday to hold all-party peace talks and simultaneous negotiations on disarmament in Northern Ireland and challenged Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, to make an "absolute" commitment to nonviolence so it could participate.

The joint proposal of the governments of Britain and Ireland sets a timetable for the process, beginning in September and ending in May, and restores a mechanism for treating the sensitive matter of weapons handover that former Prime Minister John Major had rejected and that Sinn Fein had demanded be put in place as a condition for considering a cease-fire.

Citing "revulsion and outrage right across the world" over the IRA killings of two policemen in the town of Lurgan on June 16, Mr. Blair said that patience with the organization's refusal to abandon violence was running out.

"Whatever Sinn Fein now say or do, I am determined to move on," he told a packed and solemn House of Commons. "Sinn Fein know what they have to do. There is no shred of justification for carrying on as they are now."

The principal new element in the package is an agreement to set up simultaneous talks on disarmament and peace. Under so-called parallel decommissioning, the IRA and rival Protestant paramilitary groups would give up their arms in closely monitored stages while the main talks on a lasting political settlement continued.

When this was proposed in January, 1996 by George Mitchell, the former United States senator who is the chairman of the year-old peace talks, Mr. Major said it was unacceptable and called instead on the IRA to give up its arms as a condition for Sinn Fein entering the talks. Sinn Fein has contended that arms should be given up only when a final political settlement is reached.

The plan would set up an independent commission to make proposals for disarming the guerrilla forces and then monitor its implementation. A plenary meeting would be convened every two months to review progress. Any overall agreement would be put to a referendum in Northern Ireland and to a vote in Parliament.

Mr. Blair has moved vigorously in his first weeks in office to take up the search for an accord in Northern Ireland, where sectarian violence has claimed more than 3,200 lives since 1969.

His government was deeply dismayed by the murders in Lurgan, since they came at a time when it had restored the first contact with Sinn Fein in the 15 months since the IRA ended its cease-fire and had held two meetings with a third scheduled.

In addition, Mr. Blair's secretary for Northern Ireland, Mo Mowlam, has pur-

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John Lehmann/The Associated Press

Three Hong Kong residents protesting a justice official due to take office under Chinese rule, Elise Leung, whom they accuse of violating freedom of expression and thought.

Hong Kong Press On Tenterhooks

Censorship Feared After Handover

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

HONG KONG — For all his amiable veneer, Fong So spends his days in a small office here tormenting a group of old men.

As a book publisher and magazine editor, Mr. Fong regularly skewers China's Communist Party elders. But at midnight on June 30, when China regains control of Hong Kong, the party leaders will have the chance to strike back — and they may relish the chance to torment Mr. Fong for a change.

Yet Mr. Fong is not fleeing, and neither are many other writers whom Beijing considers counterrevolutionaries or so-called reactionary elements.

Contrary to the expectations of just a few years ago, China's critics in the local press are mostly sitting tight, preparing for a wrestling match with Communist Party cadres to determine the territory's future.

"We're going to continue," the silver-haired Mr. Fong said grimly as he sat amid a clutter of back issues of his Chinese-language magazine, The Nineties, denouncing the

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Anti-Netanyahu Rebels 'Smell Blood'

By Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — No one has yet evicted Dan Meridor from the spacious parliamentary office that came with his cabinet job, so he held court there Wednesday as leader of a growing rebellion against Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu.

Mr. Meridor, who resigned as finance minister last week, fairly glowed with defiant humor after a year of swallowing resentment against his own Likud Party's prime minister. When Army Radio phoned to put him on the air live, he translated Martin Luther King into Hebrew to explain to Israeli listeners how he felt.

"Free at last! Free at last!" he said, slipping his loafers on and off and fooling with the telephone cord behind his desk.

"I feel a great relief, but also a sense of heavy responsibility," he said. "I'm not just going home."

Where Mr. Meridor is going, or so he hopes, is not on any of Israel's old political maps. He wants to bring down Mr. Netanyahu, by one device or another, without returning the opposition Labor Party to power.

A surprising cross-section of Mr. Netanyahu's governing coalition, from political center to far right, from old friends of Mr. Netanyahu to allies of convenience, would like the same thing. After a week of serial blackmail by coalition leaders, in which Mr. Netanyahu bowed to successive demands

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North Korea Agrees to Plan Peace Talks

It Drops Earlier Conditions That Stymied U.S. Attempts to Meet

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Dropping earlier conditions, North Korea has agreed to meet with South Korean and U.S. officials next week in New York to plan four-way peace talks, the State Department announced Wednesday.

News of the projected talks, tentatively set for early August and with China as the fourth participant, was greeted cautiously. It followed a series of halting attempts to arrange such a meeting, stymied regularly by North Korean reservations or objections.

John Dinger, a State Department spokesman, said Wednesday that the meeting Monday in New York would be at the level of deputy foreign ministers.

Asked to characterize those talks, which follow lower-level contacts last week, Mr. Dinger replied, "Clearly, we would not be going to a more senior level if we didn't think that the talks were headed in the right direction."

He said the administration remained hopeful that the four-party talks could lead ultimately to peace on the Korean peninsula, adding: "But that's obviously, one would guess, quite a ways down the road."

A South Korean spokesman in Washington said that Seoul would attach no conditions to the August talks, assuming they take place.

"We think the four-party talks should be very flexible," said the spokesman, who asked not to be named. "We can discuss whatever North Korea wants to talk about."

President Bill Clinton and President Kim Young Sam of South Korea first called in April 1996 for talks aimed at formally ending the Korean War, replacing the tensions of a contested armistice with a full peace treaty.

Wednesday was the 47th anniversary of the outbreak of the war. North Korea,

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AGENDA

7 Fundamentalists in Algeria Cabinet

ALGIERS (AFP) — Seven Islamic fundamentalists were given posts in the new government named Wednesday by Prime Minister Ahmed Ouyahia, the president's office disclosed.

Four members of the moderate Islamic fundamentalist Movement of Society for Peace, which won 69 seats during the June 5 legislative elections, were given four ministerial and three secretary of state posts.

Seven posts were also given to the National Liberation Front, which won 64 seats in Parliament and which is an ally to President Liamine Zeroual's National Democratic Rally, which won 155 of the total 380 seats.

National Democratic Rally members were given most of the posts in the new 30-member government, holding onto the key ministries of interior and foreign affairs.

The Dollar

New York	Wednesday @ 4 P.M	previous close
DM	1.7233	1.7236
Pound	1.6633	1.669
Yen	113.80	114.70
FF	5.817	5.8164

The Dow

	Wednesday close	previous close
-68.08	7689.98	7758.06

S&P 500

change	Wednesday @ 4 P.M.	previous close
-7.35	888.99	896.34

PAGE TWO
Woman to Woman in the Ring

EUROPE Page 5.
Old Villa in Berlin Starts New Life

Boeing Tries to Calm EU on McDonnell Deal

Boeing Co. may offer to change a sole-supplier provision in sales contracts with three U.S. airlines in order to win European Union antitrust approval for its purchase of McDonnell Douglas Corp., an attorney familiar with the transaction said Wednesday.

The exclusivity provisions have been the main sticking point for European Commission officials reviewing Boeing's proposed $15 billion purchase of McDonnell Douglas. The clauses could cut off Europe's Airbus Industrie from doing business with three of the largest U.S. airlines for the next 20 years.

In recent months, AMR Corp.'s American Airlines, Delta Air Lines Inc. and Continental Airlines Inc. signed contracts with Boeing that contained such clauses. Page 13.

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Gibraltar	£ 0.85	Rep. Ireland	IR £ 1.00
Great Britain	£ 0.90	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R
Egypt	E£ 5.50	S. Africa	R12 + VAT
Jordan	1.250 JD	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Kenya	K. Sh. 160	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$ 1.20
Kuwait	700 Fils	Zimbabwe	Zim.$30.00

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ASIA/PACIFIC

British to Attend Hong Kong Rite

Decision to Join U.S. at Swearing-In Ceremony Stirs Criticism

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Britain, apparently in a concession to the Chinese-backed government poised to take power here next week, joined the United States on Wednesday in announcing that their consuls in the colony would attend the swearing-in of Hong Kong's unelected legislature.

Hong Kong democrats expressed sharp disappointment, saying the moves would help legitimize China's plan to dismantle the elected legislature when it recovers the British colony at midnight Monday.

With the countdown to the handover in its final days, difficult questions about democracy and civil liberties mingled with often-sentimental signs of an era's sunset.

The sun had just set on another steamy midsummer day, in fact, when a British military band piped and whistled its way through a farewell public performance featuring tunes including "Auld Lange Syne."

Chinese and British listeners linked hands and sang.

And symbolism was at the heart of larger debates as well with Hong Kong's democrats voicing dismay at news that the U.S. and British consuls would attend the ceremony that will swear in both the new government and the provisional legislature set up by China.

The Hong Kong Democratic Party leader, Martin Lee, said the United States decision was "inconsistent" with established Washington policy.

"How is it that support for a democratic institution and the wishes of Hong Kong people is expressed by attending a ceremony marking the abolition of an elected legislature?" Mr. Lee said. "This does seem to be inconsistent."

The American consul, Richard Boucher, said Washington was telegraphing its disapproval by having Secretary of State Madeleine Albright skip that ceremony.

But Hong Kong is a pragmatic place, Mr. Boucher said, so it makes sense to lay the groundwork for day-to-day dealings with the incoming government.

"The secretary is not going," he said. "That still conveys the main point, which is that we don't endorse the provisional legislature. In fact we look forward to its replacement as soon as possible."

In announcing the decision on Tuesday, the State Department spokesman, Nicholas Burns, said Tuesday of Mr. Boucher: "He has to work with the new legislature. For practical reasons, he will attend."

The disclosure touched off an angry response from a spokesman for Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"It undermines Albright's message by conferring legitimacy on the puppet legislature," said Mr. Helms's spokesman, Marc Thiessen.

Mr. Boucher's presence will be "read in Beijing as a wink and a nod," he added.

Even more upsetting to Hong Kong democrats was word from Britain that it would send its consul to the swearing-in, although Prime Minister Tony Blair will stay away.

Britain says this does not indicate support for the new legislature.

But the Democratic Party, Hong Kong's largest, said such a move amounted to a "spectacular, unprecedented retreat" since Britain's last governor helped engineer election reforms. *(AP, AFP)*

■ **Albright Leaves for Vietnam**

Secretary of State Albright left San Francisco on Wednesday for Hanoi on a visit to strengthen ties with Vietnam, Reuters reported.

"She's going to work on the relationship, try to advance our relations with one of the more important countries in southeast Asia," the State Department spokesman said.

The Vietnam visit is the first leg of an Asian tour by Mrs. Albright, who was scheduled to go on to Cambodia, although officials have indicated that this looked less likely than before because of security concerns.

China Welcomes U.S. House Vote On Trade Status

Agence France-Presse

BEIJING — China on Wednesday welcomed the "wise" vote in the U.S. House of Representatives to renew Chinese trading privileges. Hong Kong representatives, anxious to avoid handover troubles, expressed relief.

China also was backed by senior business representatives in calling for the United States to grant permanent most-favored-nation status.

"We believe it was a wise move for the U.S. House of Representatives to veto the bill on revoking China's MFN status," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Tuesday's vote on Capitol Hill was 173 in favor of dropping the status and 259 opposed.

The Chinese spokesman reiterated a call for permanent most-favored status. "We hope that the U.S. government and Congress will reverse the outdated practice of annual review of China's MFN status at an early date."

Hong Kong officials and business leaders also want to end the annual agonizing. "The renewal of China's MFN status always matters greatly to Hong Kong, but it has never mattered more than this year, when Hong Kong will embark on a new chapter in its history," said Hong Kong's secretary for trade and industry, Denise Yue.

Darren Whiteside/Reuters

A Cambodian soldier guarding the entrance of an army base Wednesday outside Phnom Penh.

G-7 Envoys in Cambodia to Discuss Pol Pot

Reuters

PHNOM PENH — A special envoy from the Group of Seven leading industrial countries arrived in Phnom Penh on Wednesday, the first of two representatives expected to express the group's concern about political chaos in Cambodia.

Claude Martin, the deputy secretary-general of the French Foreign Ministry, did not speak with reporters at the airport.

Yukio Imagawa, a former Japanese ambassador in Phnom Penh, was due to arrive in Cambodia later to join Mr. Martin on the mission, a Japanese embassy official said.

Political tension is running high in Cambodia due to a long-running feud between the country's two prime ministers and confusion over the fate of the Khmer Rouge guerrilla chief Pol Pot.

Cambodia's first prime minister, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, said Wednesday that he would inform the G7 envoys about Mr. Pol Pot, who he said was captured last week by a breakaway rebel faction in northern Cambodia. The prince said talks with the rebels on handing over Mr. Pol Pot to the government were continuing.

Asian Fear After Hong Kong Takeover: A Resurgent China

By Michael Richardson,
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — For Asian countries, most of which were colonized by Western powers, Britain's return of Hong Kong to China marks a welcome end to an era of foreign subjugation. But, at the same time, they are concerned that China could become the region's new imperial power.

The handover "marks the final closing of a difficult chapter of history for East Asians," said George Yeo, information minister of Singapore. The region was first colonized by the West, and then, early this century, experienced the occupation of the Japanese military.

"The return of Hong Kong to China reflects the resurgence of Asia and its ability now to deal with Western powers on the basis of equality," Mr. Yeo added.

But he also said that if China again tried to behave as an imperial overlord in the region, as it did before Western powers arrived, "it will be resisted everywhere especially by Japan, Korea, Vietnam and other Southeast Asian countries."

Chinese civilian and military leaders have responded to these concerns by repeatedly assuring Asian officials visiting Beijing that China will not seek a dominant position or spheres of influence in the region.

"Our national history and that of the world has revealed a truth," Chen Jian, China's assistant foreign minister, said at a regional security conference in Singapore earlier this month. "As a nation which has had an unequal share of such sufferings under foreign subjugation and aggression, China will not do to others what she would not have them do to herself."

Analysts say, however, that almost every Asian country remains wary about China's growing political and economic shadow.

While China has become one of the leading trading partners of most Asian nations, it is seen as "a threat as well as an opportunity," said Robert Broadfoot, managing director of Political & Economic Risk Consultancy Ltd. in Hong Kong.

China has territorial disputes with nearly all of its neighbors, including Taiwan, Japan and Korea.

The biggest area of conflict is in Southeast Asia where lines on official Chinese maps suggest that Beijing claims sovereignty over much of the South China Sea as well as the disputed Spratly Islands in the southern section of the sea close to the Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei, Vietnam and Indonesia.

A defense policy paper issued recently by Indonesia cautioned that Beijing's claims in the South China Sea — which are contested by Vietnam, Taiwan, the Philippines, Malaysia and Brunei — could cause a military conflict.

"China has very strong bargaining power in international relations, and it has even greater influence on developing nations," the paper said.

Mr. Broadfoot expressed a similar view: "As China is growing in economic and military strength, it is showing a tendency to take a harder line on many of these disputes. One thing it shows no sign of doing is being more willing to reach compromise solutions on any issues to which it attaches a 'sovereign right' label."

Nevertheless, Asian officials say they hope that by supporting the return of Hong Kong to China and the eventual reunification of Taiwan with the mainland, they will encourage Beijing to be more flexible on its other territorial claims.

BOOKS

BILLIONS AND BILLIONS: Thoughts on Life and Death at the Brink of the Millennium

By Carl Sagan. 241 pages. $24. Random House.

Reviewed by T.H. Watkins

CARL SAGAN was an optimist to the end, hoping that science, to which he had devoted his life, would be able to give him life for a few more years. He hoped as well that the nations of the world would somehow transcend human cussedness and the iron weight of history to build a future in which they would not blow one another off the face of the Earth — or so corrupt the planet that there would be no real reason to hang around. He was wrong in the first hope, dying of a vagrant strain of pneumonia after two years of exhaustive and exhausting therapy for a rare blood disease called myelodysplasia. It remains to be seen whether the second hope was better founded than the first — though it must be said that he did his best to make it come true.

Arguably, this astronomer and intellectual planetary explorer was the greatest popularizer of science in modern times. He was neither as skilled a writer as, say, Lewis Thomas or E.O. Wilson nor as deep a thinker as Stephen Jay Gould or Freeman Dyson. But if you stopped someone on the street and asked that person to name a living scientist, Sagan almost certainly would have been the name that came to mind. His famously successful "Cosmos" television series, his frequent appearances on the "Tonight" show and other talk show formats, his 10 previous books, all written for the general reader (indeed, one of them was a novel called "Contact," just made into a motion picture) and his regular articles in Parade and other general-interest magazines spread him across the cultural landscape. He was not just a scientist; he was a Personality.

This tended to earn Sagan disdain among some of his fellow scientists. But what could not be gainsaid was his consistent defense of scientific inquiry, his relentless campaign to increase the funding for NASA research programs, and, above all, his crusades to end the possibility of nuclear war and stave off environmental collapse. More than just about any other celebrity I can think of, Sagan used the spotlight of his fame to illuminate the abyss into which stupidity, greed and the lust for power may yet dump us.

All of those interests and causes are handsomely represented in "Billions and Billions" (Sagan says he never used the phrase; Johnny Carson did, as part of a "rough imitation" of him). Some of the material is original, some of it was previously published in Parade, and one chapter consists of a speech he gave at the 125th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg in 1988.

As in most collections, there is a certain eclectic character to "Billions and Billions" as it wanders in subject matter from the mechanics of light waves ("The Gaze of God and the Dripping Faucet") to the often paradoxical dicta of human social behavior ("The Rules of the Game"). Still, what ties the book together is a devotion to life so fierce that he found it almost impossible not to dream of its existence beyond this lonely cinder called Earth.

In the first part of the book he explores what we know (little) and what we can guess (a lot) of the possibilities of extraterrestrial life, a whole-souled enthusiasm of his with which most of the civilized world became familiar whether it wanted to or not. Life may be out there in another form on another planet, another moon, he says here again; let's go find out.

But while doing so, let's not ignore what we are doing to life here on Earth, a warning that dominates the long middle section of the book. The depletion of the ozone layer, the greenhouse effect, deforestation, species extinction, the disposal of radioactive materials: The whole crop of modern environmental calamities comes in for analysis. He does not buy the current notion that many of the threats are grossly exaggerated; they are quite real, he insists, and his arguments are persuasive and frightening. He is equally convincing when talking about the terrifying implications of a world gone politically chaotic even while much of it retains the power to destroy everything in a massive nuclear frenzy.

Is life on this planet then doomed even as we dream (some of us, anyway) of finding it elsewhere? Maybe not, he speculates, though admitting that there are a lot of ifs involved. If developed nations severely reduce their production of chlorofluorocarbons and their dependence upon fossil fuels; if, as he said at Gettysburg, nations learn to "reconcile, not after the carnage and the mass murder, but instead of the carnage and mass murder": Should these and other ifs be met, he says, life may survive, but it is going to take more pure effort than any other endeavor in human history.

SAGAN was not a pessimist, but he was not a fool, either. He knew how stubbornly we human beings cling to the convictions and traditions that can kill us. Still, he chose as his last testament a declaration of hope.

He ran out of time himself, but the one hope he would not entertain, his widow, fellow scientist and writer Ann Druyan, tells us in a touching epilogue, was that of an afterlife. Me, I think Carl Sagan has one terrific surprise in store for him somewhere out where the universe bends.

T.H. Watkins, the author of numerous books on American history, environmental concerns and other subjects, wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A BIDDING idea that has grown steadily in popularity in the last decade is the fit-showing jump. In certain competitive auctions, which need to be carefully defined, a player simultaneously shows length in the suit he is bidding and some fit in his partner's suit. The common situations arise when an overcall or a takeout double follows an opening suit bid.

This caused some difficulty to Andrew Rosenthal on the diagramed deal from the final of the Flight B Reisinger Knockout Team Championship. He wanted to bid some number of diamonds when his partner's one-club was doubled, but nothing seemed quite right. He knew that jumping to the two- or three-level, and perhaps the four-level, would indicate a fit, so he compromised with a pass.

Subsequently he bid his suit to the five-level, and was lucky to find an ideal dummy: the heart ace and strength in both minor suits. West led a heart, feeling that defensive tricks in that suit were more likely than in spades.

South won in dummy with the ace and drew trumps ending in his hand. He then led the club ten, finessed, and held his breath. When this lost to the ace the contract was safe and he emerged with an overtrick. Unable to read his partner's opening lead, East attempted to cash a heart trick with disastrous results.

South was able to ruff and dispose of his spade loser on dummy's clubs to score 950. East should have saved the overtrick by considering that an attempt to cash the spade ace could hardly be wrong: If West had held K-J-x-x-x-x in spades, he would surely have bid more than one spade in response to the double.

In the replay, East was permitted to play in four spades, which had to fail by one trick when the defense scored an immediate heart ruff. So Rosenthal's team gained 13 imps. He and his teammates went on to win the match by 6 imps, taking the title.

The losers, a group led by Paul Birnbaum, might or might not have won if they had been as aggressive as Rosenthal and bid the North-South cards to five diamonds. The title would then have hinged on whether or not that contract was doubled.

NORTH
♠ 10 4
♡ A 10 7 3
◇ A Q
♣ K J 8 4 3

WEST
♠ J 8 7 5 2
♡ 8 6 5 4
◇ 8 5
♣ Q 7

EAST
♠ A Q 9 6 3
♡ K Q J 2
◇ J
♣ A 6 5

SOUTH
♠ K
♡ 9
◇ K 10 9 7 6 4 3 2
♣ 10 9 2

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♣	Dbl.	Pass	1 ♠
Pass	2 ♠	3 ◇	3 ♠
Pass	4 ♣	5 ◇	Pass
Pass	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the heart eight.

A U.S. Drug Sting Strains Relations With Pakistan

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Drug Enforcement Administration sting operation run in Pakistan this year without notification of the Islamabad government has threatened to disrupt counter-narcotics cooperation in that country, according to American and Pakistani sources.

The operation has resulted in an embarrassing standoff.

American authorities in New York have arrested a Pakistani Air Force major on drug-smuggling charges, while Pakistan has detained one of its citizens who was working for the U.S. operation that stung the major.

The dispute has come at a time when Pakistan has risked major embarrassment to help the United States in a separate, high-profile case. Its intelligence service recently assisted the FBI and CIA in capturing in Pakistan a Pakistani citizen, Mir Amal Kansi, and allowed him to be flown to the United States to face trial for killing two CIA employees in 1994.

The U.S. drug agency's operation "has caused a lot of embarrassment to our government," a Pakistani diplomat said Tuesday, and demonstrated that the United States "was not cooperating fully with us."

Because Pakistani intelligence and law enforcement officials have worked for years with the Central Intelligence Agency, FBI and Drug Enforcement Administration in various anti-terrorist and anti-drug operations, the diplomat said, "we expected the Americans would keep us informed on what they were doing."

A U.S. government source familiar with the case called the unilateral drug-enforcement investigation, conducted out of the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad, "a big mistake."

The Pakistani government only found out its military personnel had been targeted by the sting days after agents from the Drug Enforcement Administration on April 9 arrested a pilot, Major Farooq Ahmed Khan, in New York and charged him with selling approximately two kilograms (4.4 pounds) of heroin to an undercover agent for the drug agency.

Senior Pakistani military officers were angered when they learned that the U.S. drug agency had secretly cultivated potentially corrupt officers within the air force and trapped one of them attempting to sell drugs, according to sources close to the Pakistani government.

U.S. officials did not initially explain to the Pakistani Embassy in Washington what had led to the drug agency's arrest of Major Farooq in New York. That left the Pakistan Inter Services Intelligence and Anti-Narcotic Force to initiate their own investigation.

The Pakistani investigation led to Islamabad police first arresting another Pakistani Air Force officer, Qasim Bhatti, and then on April 28, to the arrest of Ayaz Baluch, a longtime Pakistani employee of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

Mr. Baluch, who allegedly provided the money that was central to the sting that caught Mr. Bhatti and Major Farooq, was charged with narcotics and anti-state activities.

Pakistan has asked to have Major Farooq returned to Islamabad to stand trial with Mr. Bhatti, while the Drug Enforcement Administration is seeking to have Mr. Baluch released on the ground that he was carrying out an undercover operation. All three are still in jail.

The Drug Enforcement Administration's spokesman, James McGivney, said: "There was some misunderstanding between DEA and agencies in Pakistan, but it has been blown out of proportion. We are confident we can retain good working relationships with them."

BRIEFLY

Manila Tells Troops to Avoid Firing at China Near Spratlys

MANILA — The Philippines, apparently in an attempt to east diplomatic tension with China, ordered its troops on Wednesday to avoid using guns while driving Chinese fishing boats away from areas around the Spratly Islands.

The Philippine marines occupying eight isles in the disputed South China Sea should use hand signals or radios, the armed forces chief, General Arnulfo Acedera, said.

Last weekend, Philippine troops fired warning shots at Chinese fishing boats near Kota Island in the Spratlys, which Beijing says belongs to China. The incident was the fourth between the two countries in recent weeks.

The Spratlys, a cluster of isles in waters potentially rich in oil, are also claimed wholly or in part by Vietnam, Taiwan, the Philippines, Malaysia and Brunei. *(Reuters)*

Vote in Papau New Guinea Deprives Ex-Leader of Seat

PORT MORESBY, Papua New Guinea — Former Prime Minister Paias Wingti became the first major casualty on Wednesday of the two-week national elections in Papua New Guinea.

Mr. Wingti, a 20-year parliamentary veteran, conceded he had lost the Western Highlands regional seat.

He trailed an anti-corruption campaigner, the Reverend Robert Lak by more than 5,000 votes with only 15 ballot boxes to be counted.

Despite the result, Mr. Wingti said he would still try to ensure that winning members of his People's Democratic Movement Party would play a role in the formation of the new government. Mr. Wingti had been considered one of the favorites for the top job. *(AP)*

200 Killed in Sri Lanka Battle

COLOMBO — More than 200 soldiers and rebels were killed in the latest battle in northern Sri Lanka, where troops are fighting Tamil Tiger separatists in an attempt to open a key highway, the Defense Ministry said Wednesday.

"Four officers and 60 soldiers were killed in action and 68 soldiers were wounded in the confrontation," a Defense Ministry statement said.

"According to ground troops, over 150 terrorists were killed and a large number injured," it said.

It added that more than 1,000 members of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam attacked military artillery and mortar positions near Periyamadu, north of the government-held town of Vavuniya, late on Tuesday. Vavuniya is some 220 kilometers (135 miles) north of the capital, Colombo. *(Reuters)*

Taleban Captures Key District

ISLAMABAD — The Taleban Islamic militia in Afghanistan captured a key district in the northwestern province of Faryab on Wednesday after heavy fighting with opposition forces, a Pakistan-based Afghan news service said.

The Afghan Islamic Press said Taleban fighters had taken the Qaysar district after seizing Ghormach in the neighboring Badghis province and were moving toward Maimana, the capital of the Faryab region, about 60 kilometers (40 miles) to the northeast.

No independent confirmation was immediately available. *(Reuters)*

هكذا من الأصل

THE AMERICAS

High Court Rejects Religion Law

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — A divided Supreme Court on Wednesday struck down as unconstitutional a 1993 federal law that gave the exercise of religious rights greater protection from government regulation.

The high court ruled that Congress overstepped its legislative authority in adopting the Religious Freedom Restoration Act. President Bill Clinton signed the act into law.

"We conclude the statute exceeds Congress's power," Justice Anthony Kennedy said for the court majority. The vote in the case was 6 to 3.

The court also made these major decisions:

• The government can force businesses to help pay for generic advertising aimed at bolstering the health of their entire industry. By a 5-4 vote, the court said the federal government can force growers and shippers of California peaches, plums and nectarines to contribute to such an ad campaign.

• It refused to revive a $1.3 billion settlement that would have resolved hundreds of thousands of injury claims against asbestos manufacturers. The ruling is a setback as well for efforts to find nationwide solutions for similarly vast product-liability litigation over breast implants, cigarettes and other items.

The decision on the Religious Freedom Restoration Act, in a dispute between a Texas city and a local Catholic church, will probably make it tougher to challenge some government actions that are seen as restricting religious freedom.

The 1993 law "was designed to control cases and controversies, such as the one before us," Justice Kennedy wrote.

But, he added, referring to the religious freedom act, "the provisions of the federal statute here invoked are beyond congressional authority; it is this court's precedent, not RFRA, which must control."

Congress was reacting to a 1990 Supreme Court ruling when it passed the 1993 law. The 1990 decision said laws that otherwise are neutral toward religion can be valid even if they may infringe on some people's religious beliefs.

The court had ruled in that case that Native Americans have no constitutional right to take the hallucinogenic drug peyote as a religious practice.

St. Peter Catholic Church in Boerne, Texas, invoked the 1993 law after the city thwarted its attempt to tear down part of a 70-year-old sanctuary and build an addition. The city said that the Spanish mission-style church was worthy of historic preservation.

The church argued that Boerne's refusal to issue a construction permit was an example of governmental action banned by the law.

City officials, in turn, mounted a constitutional attack against the law. When the justices agreed to study that challenge, what had begun as a landmark-preservation squabble quickly became one of the most closely watched religion cases of the 1990s.

The Reverend Oliver Thomas of the National Council of Churches called it "the most important religious-freedom case the Supreme Court has ever had to decide."

The ruling also reflected the high stakes of governmental power.

"Our national experience teaches that the constitution is preserved best when each part of the government respects both the constitution and the proper actions and determinations of the other branches," Justice Kennedy wrote.

After the peyote decision, a coalition of religious and civil-rights groups contended that the high court had turned its back on vigorously protecting religious rights.

Congress agreed, and its 1993 law required that any federal, state or local law imposing a "substantial burden" on someone's religious beliefs must serve a "compelling" government interest in the least intrusive way.

That standard lets government protect public health and safety but also gives religious minorities far more legal clout.

In a dissent from the Wednesday decision, Justices Sandra Day O'Connor and Stephen Breyer called for reconsidering the court's 1990 ruling. Justice David Souter also dissented, but did not join in that call. In the majority opinion, Justice Kennedy was joined by Chief Justice William Rehnquist and Justices Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Antonin Scalia, John Paul Stevens and Clarence Thomas.

The Religious Freedom Restoration Act invoked a section of the 14th Amendment that authorizes Congress to "enforce by appropriate legislation" the amendment's equal-protection guarantees.

A landmark 1966 Supreme Court decision gave Congress extremely broad leeway in that regard. In that ruling, the justices upheld a congressional ban on English literacy tests for voters in Puerto Rico.

But the 14th Amendment power of Congress never has been deemed to be absolute. For example, the court in 1970 struck down a federal law in which Congress sought to give 18-year-olds the right to vote in state elections. It took the 26th Amendment to accomplish that.

The court said Congress exceeded its 14th Amendment power when it passed the 1993 law.

Sixteen states supported Boerne's attack. They said the law allowed "gangs and like-minded groups to shroud illicit activity under the cover of 'religious' belief" in prisons. *(Reuters, AP)*

Jamal Wilson/Agence France-Presse

BACK IN SWING — President Clinton practicing on the White House putting green before his first golf outing since knee surgery after a fall on March 14. He played some holes on Tuesday at the Army Navy Country Club.

Senate Backs Medicare Premium Rise

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has voted to increase Medicare premiums for affluent elderly people and to raise the age of eligibility by two years, to 67.

Together, the proposals would make profound changes in the national health insurance program, forcing elderly people to take more responsibility for their health care and their medical insurance.

Both proposals are politically explosive, so their fate is in doubt.

President Bill Clinton wants Congress to take them out of the bill.

The House version of the legislation omits them.

Some lobbyists have promised a campaign to block the changes as the two chambers try to work out their differences this summer.

The vote on Tuesday surprised many lawmakers, who recalled the way Democrats attacked Republicans on Medicare in the election campaign last year.

The vote to charge higher premiums for higher-income elderly people was 70 to 30. Twenty-one Democrats and 49 Republicans voted yes. Six Republicans and 24 Democrats voted no.

The vote to increase the age of eligibility was 62 to 38. Twelve Democrats joined 50 Republicans in voting for the increase. Five Republicans and 33 Democrats opposed it.

The proposed increase in the eligibility age for Medicare would take effect gradually from 2003 to 2027, in lock step with increases in the age of eligibility for full Social Security benefits.

It would not affect people now over the age of 59.

Also on Tuesday, the Senate decided to establish a new charge of $5 a visit for home health care services under Medicare.

Senate Republican leaders said the changes would help solve Medicare's financial problems, preserving the program for current beneficiaries and for baby boomers.

But liberal Democrats said the proposals would break a bargain between the generations, would increase the number of uninsured people and cause financial hardship for hundreds of thousands of beneficiaries.

Republican support for these changes was no surprise. But it was noteworthy to see the yes votes from Democrats like John Breaux of Louisiana, Kent Conrad of North Dakota, Bob Graham of Florida and Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York.

"Medicare is going insolvent in 2001," Senator Breaux said. "We have an obligation to try and fix it."

Senator Moynihan added that the votes disproved the thesis that "only crisis brings us forward to some sensible responses" to the fiscal problems facing the social insurance programs.

The vote on Medicare premiums put the Senate on record in favor a so-called form of means test, which requires well-off elderly people to pay more for their health insurance.

Justifying the vote, Senator Judd Gregg, Republican of New Hampshire, said it was absurd for low-income workers to be subsidizing health care for wealthy retirees, through their payroll taxes.

But Senator Barbara Mikulski, Democrat of Maryland, argued against the changes. "This bill breaks the bonds of faith between the people and their government," she said.

"It changes 30 years of Medicare in three days," she added. "This bill would end Medicare as we know it and turn it into a welfare program."

Under the Senate proposal, the monthly Medicare premium, now $43.80, would quadruple for beneficiaries with annual incomes over $100,000 for individuals or over $125,000 for couples.

Individuals with incomes under $50,000 a year or couples earning less than $75,000 a year would not be affected.

For people in between, premiums would rise with their incomes, as the government reduced its subsidy.

Senator Breaux said 1.6 million of the 38 million Medicare beneficiaries would have to pay higher premiums under the measure. The proposal would raise $3.9 billion over the next five years, he said.

Away From Politics

• **An Orthodox Jew was sentenced** to 10 years in prison for planting a pipe bomb at a Jewish center in an effort to stop a speech by former Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel. Harry Shapiro, 31, planted the pipe bomb at the Jacksonville, Florida, Jewish Center in February and pleaded guilty a month later. The device was a dud. *(AP)*

• **A man in Arizona was executed** by injection 17 years after he bludgeoned, stabbed and strangled a mentally impaired woman during a robbery that netted $107. William Woratzeck, 51, was convicted of beating Linda Leslie with a hammer, stabbing her three times and strangling her with his hands during the 1980 robbery. *(AP)*

• **Heroin and methamphetamine** are rapidly supplanting crack cocaine as the drug of choice among many hard-core addicts, according to a nationwide study issued by the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy. Although cocaine continues to be widely abused, the report found that the popularity of both crack and powdered cocaine had declined, and that young users in particular have come to disdain crack as a "ghetto drug." *(WP)*

• **A window washer fell 33 stories** to his death when scaffolding came loose from one of its moorings at a building in Cleveland. The washer and another man were working outside the BP America building when the scaffolding gave way. The other worker was able to scramble to safety. *(AP)*

• **The U.S. military tested a sensor** designed to detect and track attacking nuclear missiles, the Defense Department said. The test was part of a program that might one day provide a national missile defense for the United States. In the test, an optical sensor carried by a rocket that was fired from the Marshall Islands in the Pacific Ocean found a dummy warhead target on a Minuteman-2 missile launched from California. *(Reuters)*

• **A body found in a remote part** of Northern California might be that of a pilot accused of stockpiling cremated human remains, investigators said. The pilot, Al Vieira, 52, disappeared two and a half weeks ago after the authorities unlocked a storage shed packed with thousands of boxes of human ashes he had been paid to scatter from his plane. A suicide note was found near the body. *(AP)*

• **An explosion ripped** through the Accra Pac aerosol packaging plant in Elkhart, Indiana, and released a toxic gas, killing one person and injuring 34. The cause of the explosion was not known. *(AP)*

POLITICAL NOTES

Long, Hot Summer of Rancor

WASHINGTON — Six months ago, amid stirring calls for cooperation, Congress set out to investigate improprieties in the 1996 political campaign — but lawmakers have barely spoken a civil word to each other since, and the investigation faces a long, hot summer of partisan rancor.

"I've sat here and listened to discussion on both sides of the aisle," Representative Paul Kanjorski, Democrat of Pennsylvania, said at a hearing last week. "It's a terrible way to start what, quote, should be a bipartisan effort."

But minutes later, Mr. Kanjorski was vowing to block Republican efforts to immunize witnesses, prompting Representative Robert Barr Jr., Republican of Georgia, to accuse the Democrats of "raw, brutal, partisan threats."

Much of the attention paid to the House investigation and its counterpart in the Senate has focused on the sparse information they are receiving as they squeeze documents out of a recalcitrant White House or chase after witnesses who have either fled the country or refused to testify.

But apart from content, both parties agree that the investigations have already gained unusual notoriety for their almost total lack of bipartisan cooperation and the unrelenting rudeness of the participants in their dealings with one another. *(WP)*

The Dogfight Over Clean Air

WASHINGTON — Industries fighting tougher clean-air rules are waiting to see whether their yearlong, multimillion-dollar lobbying campaign has paid off.

Utilities, automakers, oil companies, miners and manufacturers joined forces in a lobbying battle that participants on both sides said was unusually intense for a regulatory question.

Since last summer, the lobbyists have been plotting strategy and deploying their resources. Minutes of their meetings reflected blunt talk and tough tactics. Notes from one urged participants to contact Democratic Party committees, saying: "Tell 'em no more $ unless they pressure elected officials on air issue."

The campaign also included expensive television and radio advertising, and the financing of scientific studies to challenge the government's research.

President Bill Clinton must decide whether to endorse stricter air-quality standards for smog and soot proposed by the Environmental Protection Agency, or to agree with industry that the changes would threaten economic growth and order the proposal scaled back. A decision could come as early as this week. *(AP)*

Quote/Unquote

Newt Gingrich, the speaker, as the House prepared to vote Thursday on the biggest tax cut in 16 years: "Today and tomorrow we are at a historic moment. This is one of the most important votes in modern times." *(AP)*

AMERICAN TOPICS

$7,000 Fun in the Backyard: Luxury Barbecue Grills

Barbecue madness, Part 2: Americans, as we were saying, love their barbecues. They are, it seems, willing to spare almost no expense to get the latest in incredibly high-tech models.

New luxury grills are loaded with features from state-of-the-art wood-smoke systems and flavor-enhancing lava rocks to umbrella stands, tile countertops, remote-control ignitions and even inlaid backgammon boards.

Prices, reports the Los Angeles Times, can easily reach $7,000.

If an earthquake in Shadow Hills, California, were to carry Frank De Santis's house away, he could survive quite nicely with just his barbecue complex. It includes a dishwasher, oven, garbage disposal, trash compactor and telephone. Cost: $30,000.

The top-end barbecue is a relatively recent phenomenon. High-end barbecue makers are doing 10 times the business they were doing five or six years ago.

But after all the bills are paid, do you really get a better burger?

You get the same flavor on a much cheaper grill, said Jules Lehr, a barbecue salesman in Santa Monica — but not the same fun.

Short Takes

A New York state prison guard who flew a Nazi flag on his front porch cannot be dismissed, even if his beliefs "represent the most despicable tendencies of mankind," a state arbiter has ruled.

Officer Edward Kuhnel was ordered reinstated with back pay dating to his suspension in December. The arbiter, Robert Simmelkjaer, held that corrections officials could not prove that the flag could lead to prison disturbances or personnel problems.

Corrections Commissioner Glenn Goord said Mr. Kuhnel would be locked out of his job at Eastern Correctional Facility with pay while the state appeals the arbiter's decision to the state Supreme Court.

A Hampshire boar, raised by the Earnhart family of Noble County, Indiana, was sold this month at the World Pork Expo for $48,000. Not bad, considering the average hog fetches about $150.

The Earnharts' boar had the frame, muscle and genetic characteristics that pork producers love at a time when consumers increasingly insist on leaner pork.

The farm in New Carlisle, Ohio, that purchased the boar has no fears about the return on its investment. A mature boar can produce 20 to 30 doses of semen a week; sold to farms in the United States or shipped abroad, these doses bring up to $150 each.

The price paid for the Indiana boar was a record. But it didn't last. Later, a Yorkshire boar from California was sold for $53,000.

A parachute instructor died during a tandem jump when he wrapped his arms around a British student to save his life, the instructor's family said. The police in Orlando, Florida, could not confirm that account of the death of Michael Costello, 42, killed near the Umatilla airport after his parachute failed to open.

His student, Gareth Griffiths, 21, of London, survived the accident with a fractured lower spine. The parachute backpack was on Mr. Costello, who was harnessed to Mr. Griffiths's back. Mr. Costello landed underneath his student; Mr. Griffiths is recovering from surgery.

His family believed Mr. Costello landed on his back to break Mr. Griffiths's fall, but the police were unsure.

"When your parachute doesn't work, you're at the mercy of gravity and Newton's law," the Umatilla police chief, Douglas Foster, told The Associated Press. "I think everyone would like to think the trainer saved the student, but we have no way of knowing until we talk to the student."

Hospitals that once routinely performed autopsies have been cutting back to save money. But if anything, family members are quicker now than in the past to insist on answers about how their relatives died. They may suspect malpractice, or want to learn whether a genetic defect was involved.

Pathologists who operate laboratories had quietly done private autopsies for years, without advertising their services. Now they are going public with services like the toll-free number of a Florida doctor, Brian McCarthy: 1-888-DR-AUTOPSY. "We can answer questions or relieve somebody's anxiety or guilt," he said.

Brian Knowlton

Murder Charge for Teenager

Baby Born at Prom Was Suffocated, Prosecutor Says

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — A New Jersey teenager who gave birth in a bathroom at her high school prom, then returned to the dance floor and ate a salad, has been charged with murder after prosecutors asserted that an autopsy determined the baby she discarded in a trash can was strangled or suffocated in a plastic bag.

"The child was alive when he was born," John Kaye, the prosecutor for Monmouth County, said Tuesday. "It fits the definition of a 'knowing murder.' "

The prosecutor said at a news conference that Melissa Drexler, 18, may have used the sharp edge of a sanitary-napkin dispenser to cut the baby's umbilical cord before dumping the newborn boy in a bag she found in a bathroom stall.

"Go tell the boys we'll be right out," Mr. Kaye said Ms. Drexler told a girlfriend who had come into the bathroom to fetch her. The prosecutor said that Ms. Drexler, a vocational high school senior, put her dress back on, cleaned herself up and went out to meet her 19-year-old date. He has since said he was the unknowing father of the child.

The floor of the bathroom stall was left covered with blood and the dead baby was soon found by a maintenance worker. Ms. Drexler, the prosecutor said, apparently had kept her pregnancy a complete secret from family and friends.

She appeared in court for the first time Tuesday and uttered a barely audible "yes" to questions from Judge John Ricciardi of Superior Court, who set bail at $50,000. She pleaded not guilty.

If convicted, Ms. Drexler faces life in prison. Prosecutors said they probably would not seek the death penalty.

Details of the baby boy's death emerged the day after the June 6 prom, but prosecutors had waited to file charges until the medical examiner's office could determine if he was born alive and was capable of breathing on his own.

Mr. Kaye said the autopsy found air in the baby's intestines, proving that he was able to breathe. The cause of death, he said, was "asphyxia due to manual strangulation and obstruction of the external airway or orifices." The prosecutor later charged that the baby was strangled or suffocated after being put into a plastic bag.

At his news conference, the prosecutor could not explain how Ms. Drexler apparently managed to hide her pregnancy from her school friends, parents and boyfriend.

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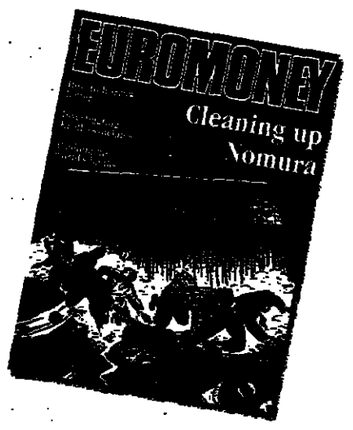

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A Growing Sport / **'Lips of Rouge. . .Fists of Fury'**

Woman to Woman, They're Duking It Out in the Ring

By Julie Cart
Los Angeles Times

LOS ANGELES — His gold wire-rimmed glasses fogged, the Los Angeles-based fashion editor for Latin America's leading women's magazine was fanning himself with his glossy four-color product.

"They called me this afternoon, and told me to come out to this . . . place," he said, swiping a hand through the smoke at the dingy interior of the Country Club in Reseda, California, where, on this night, a cutting-edge hipness was happening: an all-women's boxing card.

"I came here expecting a fashion show, and it's all these badly dressed people and these, these . . . women fighting. "Don't you love it?"

Who better than a fashion editor to judge what is in fashion? And by most measures, women's boxing is in style — and demand — at the moment.

• In a USA Network poll of boxing fans last year, more than 80 percent responded that they wanted to see more women's boxing on television.

• A female boxer, Christy Martin, cracked the bastion of mainstream sports journalism, the coveted cover of Sports Illustrated.

• Two months ago, a women's fight on the ABC program "Wide World of Sports" became the first women's boxing match to be broadcast over network television. Women continue to be scheduled on the undercards of title fights, and a women's bout is on the card of the Evander Holyfield-Mike Tyson heavyweight title fight in Las Vegas on Saturday.

• Women amateurs have been boxing in Golden Gloves competition since 1994 and this summer for the first time will compete for a national amateur championship.

Perhaps the truest test of the advancement and sophistication of women's boxing is that the fledgling sport is plagued by the same problems prevalent in men's boxing: an alphabet soup of governing bodies, rival promoters feuding and stealing fighters, boxers embellishing their backgrounds to make themselves more colorful, "star" fighters beginning to refer to themselves in the third person.

With a dull predictability, women's boxing is following the cynical-but-successful marketing strategy that packages women athletes as possessing an irresistible combination of sex appeal and danger. It's an appeal that manages to diminish both the "product" and the consumer.

During the sport's other small blip of attention in the mid-1980s, women boxers were billed as "Foxy Fighters," or set up in evenings of "Leather and Lace." The '90s update to that was the title of the Reseda all-women's fight card: "Lips of Rouge . . . Fists of Fury."

In fact, it is the amount of action in women's fights that fans report they love. The women take the punches square on. Women don't wear headgear and, just as men are required to wear cups to protect their genitals, women wear padding to protect their breasts.

Gina Guidi, a heavily tattooed welterweight titleholder who scored a first-round knockout that evening, later sat in the back of the club and surveyed the scene.

"Look around you," she said. "To be quite honest with you, I know what's selling here tonight. I'll get in the ring with a prettier woman and get booed. Figure it out."

The fashion editor did, with one scan taking in the gaggle of bubbly young women sausaged into spangly Wonderbras and sparkling hot pants. They were assembled backstage, awaiting the moment they would carry pieces of cardboard into the ring between rounds, indicating which round was coming up.

Paul Morse/Los Angeles Times

Lucia Rijker, the former kick-boxing champion, who many feel is the best women's boxer in the world.

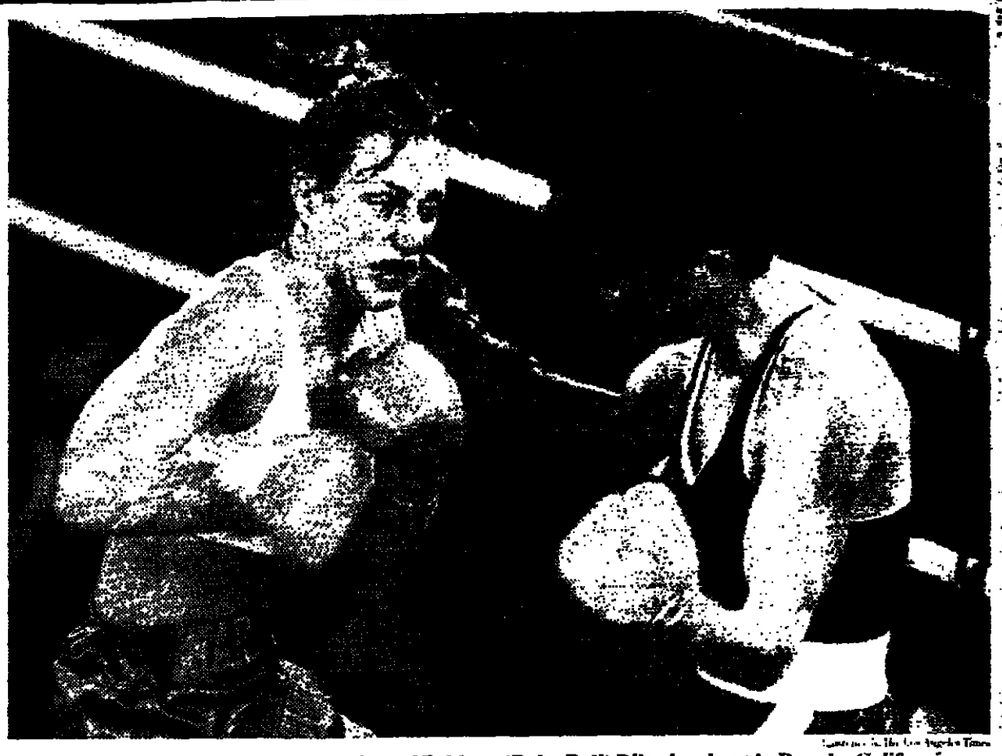
THE JUXTAPOSITION of these women with the night's other performers occurs to few. Fresh in mind is the story of a recent mixed boxing card in Salinas, California, in which the promoters used female card modelers for the men's bouts and a man in tight swimming trunks for the women's bouts. The man lasted one round before he was driven from the ring, pelted with table-top projectiles.

In any endeavor, it pays to know your audience. Which raises the question, what is the appropriate demographic for women's boxing?

"You've got the whole spectrum," said Fredia (The Cheetah) Gibbs, whose unhealed cut over an eye prevented her from fighting that night. "You've got fight fans who are skeptical but also curious. You've got women's boxing fans. And, of course, you've got the guys who like mud wrestling and who are here hoping one of the women's tops will pop off during the fight. They're all here."

Tenants of the strip mall in Hollywood are glancing nervously, again, at their upstairs neighbor — the Wild Card gym — and wincing at the stream of horrifying sound leaking out the windows:

"I own you! You're mine! Anyone wants to rent this boy, see me!"



Teresa Arnold swinging a right to the face of Bridgett (Baby Doll) Riley in a bout in Reseda, California.

James Toney is bellowing at his rotund sparring partner while pawing like an irritated bear at the young man's head.

This is the training home of Lucia Rijker, who, by the assessment of many, is the best female boxer in the world. Rijker, a Dutch former world kick-boxing champion, is sparring with a male fighter and listening intently to instructions from her trainer, Freddie Roach.

In their way, the pair exemplify two easily identified patterns in women's boxing: women coming into boxing from the martial arts and kick-boxing and being trained by once-skeptical men who come to respect and admire the women who prove their worth.

"I've gotten some flack from other guys," said Roach, a former boxer who has trained six world champions. "They say: 'Roach, why are you training a girl? It's a man's sport. It's a disgrace.' They are very shallow. They should open up their eyes."

Rijker is a self-assured, poised athlete and an excellent ambassador for women in boxing. She laughs at the common question— should women be allowed to box? — understanding that asking permission is unnecessary.

"I'm here, I work harder than anyone else in this gym," Rijker said. "I've been a champion in another sport; I take this seriously and respect everyone here. That's all I can do. That's my part."

If women's boxing were more like men's, Rijker would be pitted against Christy (The Coal Miners' Daughter) Martin, boxing's most famous woman. Mrs. Martin's story is well-documented: how she showed up at Jim Martin's gym in Bristol, Tennessee, with an entourage that included her mother and her Pomeranian; how Jim Martin surveyed his future wife and arranged with one of his fighters to spar with the woman and break her ribs, to teach her a lesson.

Christy Martin, of course, did not get her ribs broken — she married the trainer and became a highly skilled boxer.

"Offensively, she's wonderful," said Larry Merchant, boxing commentator for HBO Sports. "I watched her spar for several rounds with a young man. She almost never threw the wrong punch."

The Movie-of-the-Week plot line makes Martin's story irresistible, and her undeniable skill as a boxer helps. It was a match involving Martin that gave women's boxing its breakthrough.

She and Diedre Gogarty were paired March 16, 1996, on the undercard of the Tyson-Frank Bruno fight that featured a terrified Bruno being knocked out in three rounds.

Fans in Las Vegas and those watching on pay television were disgusted with the lack of action in the Tyson fight but were captivated by the blood and end-to-end action in Martin's fight.

She won, stole the show and lent instant credibility to women's boxing. The fight was seen by 1.1 million viewers—the second-most-watched boxing card in pay television history.

A star, and a star's temperament, was born.

Tyson and Bruno were paid $36 million; Martin and Gogarty were paid $18,000 in the Don King production. Martin began feuding with King, with whom she had a long-term contract. Jim Martin reportedly sought $100,000 for her next fight and King refused. She has not fought since.

MARTIN'S feud with King led her to file a civil suit in April charging him with breach of contract and damages for lost wages. Then, in a move that showed adults can come to reasonable agreements where money is concerned, Martin signed up to box again under King's auspices.

The blockbuster bout — a Martin-Rijker fight — that many believe would catapult women's boxing into the really big time, may be as much as a year away.

Martin is represented by King and Rijker by his rival promoter, Bob Arum, and boxing's time-consuming dance of negotiation must take place before the fight is scheduled.

In the meantime, the women who fought in Reseda received $200 a round, a respectable payday for inexperienced young fighters.

"There's got to be a reason promoters are paying these women, they are not doing this for altruistic reasons," Merchant said. "I keep hearing there's a huge demand. I don't know if this will last or not. These women are explorers in space. We don't know what they will find out there."

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House Votes to End Bosnia Role in '98

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House has voted to cut off funds for U.S. peacekeeping troops in Bosnia after June 1998, reflecting hardening resistance in Congress to further extension of military presence there.

President Bill Clinton has declared that U.S. participation in the NATO peace operation in Bosnia would end by then. But administration officials have insisted on retaining some flexibility, warning that the president would veto an attempt to write a pullout date into the 1998 defense authorization bill.

Nonetheless, an amendment requiring the withdrawal passed the House, 278 to 148, with nearly all Republicans and 57 Democrats voting for it.

The action may have little more than symbolic value, since the Senate's version of the defense bill, due for floor debate in July, contains no similar provision.

Senators have appeared less inclined than House members to legislate a deadline.

Still, proponents in the House, upset by Mr. Clinton's decision late last year to depart from previous assurances and extend the deployment by 18 months, said they wanted to ensure the president holds to his latest pullout plan.

"It's the president's date, it's not my date," said Representative Steve Buyer, Republican of Indiana, the amendment's sponsor.

Although the 18-month operation has gone more smoothly than expected, with no soldier killed by hostile fire, House members expressed concern about the growing cost of U.S. involvement, estimated to top $7 billion by next year.

They said the deadline provision should serve notice on European allies to be prepared to take over greater responsibility in Bosnia after mid-1998.

An alternative amendment that would have required an earlier withdrawal — by December — failed by a vote of 231 to 196.

Consideration of Bosnia came near the close of several days of often heated floor debate on the 1998 defense bill.

The bill would add $331 million to keep production lines open for nine more B-2 bombers, in addition to the 21 that Pentagon officials say are sufficient.

It would block a Pentagon proposal to cut active-duty personnel by about 60,000 below existing floors.

And it would undo administration plans to let private contractors bid for work at giant air force maintenance centers slated for closing in California and Texas — plans that were initially conceived to protect defense jobs.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Strikes Loom at British Airways

LONDON (AFP) — British Airways faces strikes during the peak summer period, after cabin crew voted overwhelmingly Wednesday to protest a salary issue.

Members of the Transport and General Workers Union voted by a 3-to-1 margin to protest an offer on pay and conditions that has already been imposed by the airline.

The union said it would decide next week on the exact nature of the actions, which could be 24- or 48-hour strikes and other forms of disruption. The union expects 9,000 ground staff to join the call for strikes, in a separate dispute over the selling off of the carrier's catering division.

Rome Airport Police Cite Concerns

ROME (AFP) — The police at Rome's airport contend that the facility will be unable to cope with the open-border travel mandated by the European Union's Schengen accords, unless the force is doubled.

The union representing border policemen says "conditions for security checks are inadequate" at current manpower levels.

Air New Zealand. Ansett International, Ansett Australia and Singapore Airlines have started a shared fares structure called Escapade. *(Reuters)*

WEATHER

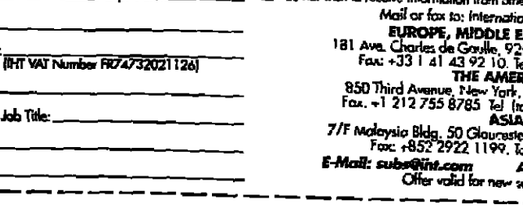
Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F
Algarve	29/84	14/57 s	29/84	13/55 s
Amsterdam	17/62	14/57 r	20/68	13/55 r
Ankara	29/84	13/55 sh	27/80	11/52 pc
Athens	28/82	20/68 s	31/88	22/71 s
Barcelona	24/75	12/53 pc	20/68	13/55 s
Belgrade	28/82	16/61 pc	32/89	18/64 pc
Berlin	23/73	17/62 r	24/75	14/57 r
Brussels	17/62	13/55 r	18/64	12/53 r
Budapest	27/80	17/62 pc	29/84	19/66 c
Copenhagen	19/66	14/57 c	22/71	17/62 sh
Costa Del Sol	28/82	17/62 s	24/75	14/57 pc
Dublin	14/57	7/44 c	14/57	8/46 c
Edinburgh	14/57	6/43 c	14/57	9/48 c
Florence	22/71	16/61 t	24/75	14/57 sh
Frankfurt	25/77	17/62 sh	26/79	15/59 sh
Geneva	19/66	8/46 r	17/62	11/52 r
Helsinki	18/64	8/46 pc	20/68	10/50 s
Istanbul	29/82	18/64 s	30/86	20/68 s
Kiev	25/77	15/59 r	27/80	17/62 pc
Las Palmas	25/77	18/64 s	23/73	16/64 s
Lisbon	23/73	13/55 s	20/68	11/52 s
London	18/61	12/53 r	15/59	11/52 r
Madrid	29/84	11/52 s	25/77	7/44 s
Mallorca	23/73	13/55 pc	18/64	13/55 s
Milan	23/73	15/59 t	24/75	12/53 pc
Moscow	25/77	16/61 c	27/80	18/64 c
Munich	23/73	13/55 r	22/71	9/48 sh
Nice	21/70	14/57 r	21/70	13/55 s
Oslo	17/62	12/53 c	20/68	14/57 r
Paris	17/62	13/55 r	17/62	10/50 r
Prague	23/73	18/61 c	22/71	12/53 t
Reykjavik	15/59	11/52 s	16/61	12/53 r
Riga	18/64	11/52 pc	24/75	14/57 s
Rome	22/71	15/59 c	24/75	17/62 sh
St. Petersburg	19/66	10/50 c	21/70	13/55 pc
Stockholm	17/62	10/50 c	19/66	12/53 c
Strasbourg	19/66	13/55 r	19/66	13/53 sh
Tallinn	17/62	9/48 pc	19/66	11/52 s
Tbilisi	31/88	17/62 c	31/88	19/64 pc
Venice	22/71	17/62 t	23/73	13/55 r
Vienna	24/75	17/62 c	25/77	14/57 r
Warsaw	24/75	14/57 s	27/80	17/62 c
Zurich	21/70	13/55 r	18/64	11/52 r

Middle East

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F
Abu Dhabi	39/100	27/80 s	41/106	27/80 s
Beirut	23/73	18/64 s	24/75	18/64 s
Cairo	33/91	18/64 s	35/97	19/66 s
Damascus	29/79	13/55 c	28/82	13/55 s
Jerusalem	34/25	13/55 s	28/79	13/55 s
Luxor	43/109	19/66 s	43/109	20/68 s
Riyadh	43/109	28/79 s	43/109	27/80 s

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by AccuWeather.



Jetstream — Unseasonably Cold — Unseasonably Mild — Heavy Rain — Heavy Snow

North America
Sunny and pleasant in the Northeast Friday and Saturday, then hotter and more humid Sunday. Showers and gusty thunderstorms, some with hail, will roam from the northern Rockies into the northern Plains Thunderstorms will also pop up near the Gulf. Hot and dry in the Southwest.

Europe
Windy and cool across much of western and central Europe Friday through Sunday. Scotland and Ireland will have some sun, but southern England and France to Poland and southern Sweden will be cloudy with showers and steadier rains. Warm and dry from Greece to Romania and the Ukraine.

Asia
Sunny, very hot and dry weather will continue from Beijing on west across all of northern and western China through Sunday Typhoon Peter may spread heavy rains into southern Japan and southern Korea over the weekend. Warm and humid in Tokyo with the chance for a thunderstorm or two

North America

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F
Anchorage	25/77	13/55 pc	23/73	12/53 pc
Atlanta	31/88	21/70 t	30/86	21/70 t
Boston	33/91	19/66 t	24/75	16/61 pc
Chicago	30/86	19/61 s	27/80	17/62 s
Dallas	34/93	22/71 pc	32/89	22/71 pc
Denver	31/88	14/57 pc	31/88	13/55 pc
Detroit	30/86	17/62 s	28/79	18/61 pc
Honolulu	30/86	25/73 pc	31/88	22/71 pc
Houston	32/89	25/71 pc	33/91	22/71 pc
Los Angeles	27/80	16/61 s	30/86	16/61 pc
Miami	31/88	24/75 t	32/89	25/77 t
Minneapolis	29/84	18/64 s	26/82	18/64 pc
Montreal	27/80	13/55 pc	27/71	15/59 pc
Nassau	30/86	25/73 pc	31/88	25/73 pc
New York	34/93	20/68 t	25/82	18/64 s
Orlando	33/91	23/73 t	33/91	23/73 t
Phoenix	41/106	26/79 s	40/104	25/77 s
San Fran	22/71	11/52 pc	20/68	12/53 pc
Seattle	19/66	11/52 sh	18/64	10/50 sh
Toronto	27/80	10/50 pc	24/75	14/57 pc
Vancouver	16/61	6/43 sh	18/53	6/43 sh
Washington	34/93	23/73 pc	30/86	20/68 pc

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F
Almaty	37/98	13/55 s	34/93	14/57 s
Bali	31/88	21/70 pc	30/86	21/70 pc
Bangkok	41/88	24/75 t	32/89	24/75 c
Beijing	36/97	21/70 s	35/95	23/73 s
Bombay	29/84	27/80 r	29/84	28/82 r
Calcutta	32/90	24/75 sh	31/88	24/75 t
Chiang Mai	31/88	23/73 t	33/91	22/71 c
Colombo	29/84	25/77 r	29/84	25/77 sh
Hanoi	32/89	27/80 t	31/88	27/80 pc
Ho Chi Minh	32/90	24/75 r	32/89	24/75 r
Hong Kong	29/84	26/79 r	29/84	26/79 pc
Islamabad	43/109	25/77 s	42/107	27/80 s
Jakarta	31/88	23/73 s	30/86	23/73 pc
Karachi	38/100	29/84 s	38/100	30/86 s
K. Lumpur	30/86	22/71 pc	32/89	23/73 pc
K. Kinabalu	32/89	21/70 pc	29/84	21/70 sh
Manila	31/88	23/73 r	31/88	23/73 r
New Delhi	41/106	28/82 s	40/104	29/84 pc
Phnom Penh	31/88	23/73 r	31/88	24/75 r
Phuket	31/88	24/75 r	32/89	24/75 c
Rangoon	31/88	25/77 t	33/91	24/75 c
Seoul	27/80	24/75 r	27/80	23/73 r
Shanghai	29/84	25/77 t	30/86	23/73 sh
Singapore	32/89	22/71 pc	31/88	22/71 sh
Taipei	31/88	25/73 r	32/89	24/75 pc
Tokyo	29/84	23/73 pc	30/86	24/75 s
Vientiane	31/88	26/79 t	31/88	26/79 pc

Africa

Algiers	30/86	16/61 s	27/80	14/57 s
Cape Town	15/53	9/48 sh	16/61	9/48 r
Casablanca	25/77	13/55 s	18/64	12/53 pc
Harare	26/79	13/55 pc	27/80	13/55 pc
Lagos	28/82	23/73 r	28/82	23/73 c
Nairobi	24/75	12/53 c	26/79	12/53 pc
Tunis	30/86	19/66 pc	32/89	20/68 pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	12/53	-2/28 pc	4/39	-4/25 pc
Caracas	31/88	23/73 pc	30/86	24/75 pc
Lima	22/71	17/62 pc	21/70	16/61 pc
Mexico City	26/79	12/53 sh	23/73	12/53 c
Rio de Janeiro	28/82	20/68 s	27/80	21/70 s
Santiago	7/44	-5/23 sh	3/37	-7/20 c

Oceania

Auckland	11/52	6/43 s	12/53	9/48 pc
Sydney	17/62	10/50 r	17/62	13/55 r

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hce, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1997

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هكذا من الأصل

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In Berlin, an Old Villa Starts a New Life as a U.S. Cultural Institute

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Ever since the last American soldiers left Berlin in 1994, Germans and Americans have been struggling to sustain the special kinship forged in the crucible of the Cold War, when the defense of this city's western sector provided a living symbol of the Atlantic alliance's commitment to freedom.

Now, as part of a bold initiative to ensure future American influence in the new capital of a reunified Germany, the void left by departed soldiers may soon be filled by a parade of distinguished artists, scholars, critics and writers invited to take up residence at a 40-room lakeside villa that will serve as the American Academy in Berlin.

Mayor Eberhard Diepgen and a former American ambassador, Richard C. Holbrooke, announced Wednesday that the vision of a grand American cultural institution in Berlin would soon be translated into reality, thanks to a $3 million founding grant donated by the family of Hans Arnhold, once a leader in Berlin financial circles and an important patron of its 1920's artistic scene.

Mayor Diepgen said the academy, which will accept its first fellows next year and be known as the Hans Arnhold Center, was destined to serve as a showcase for Berlin's vibrant intellectual life. It will occupy the large mansion on the Wannsee, where the Arnhold family once lived before seeking refuge in the United States after the Nazis took power in 1933.

"This is truly an historic moment in the history of Berlin and the United States," said Mr. Holbrooke, the academy's first chairman, who served as ambassador to Germany in 1993-94 and later negotiated the Bosnian peace accords.

"It is the kind of grand gesture that will reconcile the past with the present," he said.

Mr. Holbrooke said the academy had already raised half of the $10 million required to fund the first 15 post-doctoral scholars, who will be selected in the months ahead from the arts, humanities, culture and public affairs.

He said it was fitting that Mr. Arnhold's daughter and son-in-law, Anna-Maria and Stephen Kellen, a prominent couple in New York's cultural and financial worlds, had supplied the critical financial boost to launch the institute's work.

"Through this generous gift, the Arnhold family, who were themselves forced to leave Germany in the 1930s, are helping establish in the very house they left a living memorial to the arts, culture and public discourse for Americans coming to Berlin," Mr. Holbrooke said.

The American Academy is seen as a vital response to what some influential Germans and Americans see as the growing estrangement between their two nations as they pursue different strategic priorities in the post Cold War era.

As the partnership nurtured by common security threats has waned since the collapse of the Soviet Union, Germany has become increasingly concerned with revitalizing the drive for European unity through a closer rapport with France. In the United States, shifting ethnic and trade patterns have focused greater attention on Asia and Latin America.

At the same time, the U.S. cultural and diplomatic presence in many European countries has been greatly reduced by the severe budget cuts imposed by Congress. Within Germany, the popular government-sponsored cultural center known as Amerika Haus has been shut down in four cities.

As the U.S. government has diminished its profile abroad, cultural institutions have been forced to turn toward the private sector in order to survive. The American Academy will be funded entirely by private sources, which its directors hope will ensure its respect and integrity as a independent American force in Europe's cultural and intellectual community.

"We want this to be a lasting monument to U.S.-German relations," said the honorary co-chairman, Henry Kissinger. "It will alter the U.S. presence in Berlin, replacing soldiers and government advisers with scholars, artists, critics and other professionals who will greatly enrich the dialogue between our two nations."

The villa itself resonates with history. It was built a century ago for a prominent banking family, the Oppenheims, before passing into the possession of Hans Arnhold.

Confiscated by the Nazis, it was occupied by Reichminister Walter Funk until the Russians seized the mansion in 1945 when the war ended. During the Four-Power occupation of Berlin, it was turned over to the United States Army, which used it as a recreation center.

Troubled Aeroflot Enlists the Elephant

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Seeking to brighten its image, the Russian airline Aeroflot has come up with a new mascot-type logo — a winged elephant.

Some cynics might say that an elephant is an appropriate symbol for an airline whose reputation has suffered from uncertain service, frequent delays and a troubling safety record.

The airline's campaign began this week with a series of print and television ads with an elephant in the sky. The ad's slogan was "Light on its feet."

"We wanted to use an animal that was large, friendly, had a warm feeling and represented power and individuality rather than bureaucracy," Bruce Macdonald of the the Russian advertising agency Premier SV told The Moscow Times. The agency produced the ad.

Aeroflot has stirred interest in its promotion with an offer of roundtrip tickets to any of its worldwide destinations for $222. The deal lasts until July 6.

BRIEFLY

Swiss Agree to Panel On Holocaust Claims

ZURICH — Swiss banks have agreed to have Holocaust-era claims resolved by an independent panel and not by the banks themselves, the Swiss Federal Banking Commission said Wednesday.

The supervisory commission said banks would publish a first list of the names of dormant account holders on July 23 in order to speed up claims from Holocaust survivors or their heirs.

The commission made the announcement in a joint statement with Paul Volcker, who heads a joint Swiss-Jewish commission that is probing Swiss bank records for traces of lost Holocaust accounts.

The new procedure would also replace a Swiss banking ombudsman, criticized by Jewish groups as ineffective, with the auditing company ATAG Ernst & Young as the central office for receiving claims and preparing them for the panel.

The statement saidan "independent and objective international arbitration panel" would have a majority of international members and a Swiss president. *(Reuters)*

5th Suicide Reported In French Roundup

PARIS — A fifth suspect in France's mass crackdown on pedophilia has committed suicide, the police said Wednesday. The man, a schoolteacher whose identity was not disclosed, hanged himself in the Atlantic coast town of Royan after being released from custody and placed under investigation for possession of child sex videocassettes.

The teacher was one of more than 800 people rounded up in a highly publicized nationwide police dragnet last week ordered by a public prosecutor in Macon. Human rights groups and defense lawyers denounced the operation as unnecessarily spectacular.

Justice Minister Elisabeth Guigou suggested this week that the police and the media had gone overboard on the affair, and the government spokeswoman, Catherine Trautmann, warned against making a spectacle out of the tragic. A total of 323 persons were placed under investigation, the first step to possible prosecution, and 24 were kept in custody in the operation involving 2,500 police officers. *(Reuters)*

Papon Trial Faces Delay

BORDEAUX — The trial of Maurice Papon, facing charges of authorizing the deportation of Jews during World War II, could be delayed due a money shortage at the courthouse, officials said Wednesday.

The announcement was criticized by lawyers for the families of deported Jews, who said the French government could be viewed as trying to protect Mr. Papon, 86, who would be the highest-ranking Vichy official and the last living Frenchman to face charges of crimes against humanity during World War II.

The trial was due to begin in October, after completion of renovations on the main Bordeaux courthouse. Officials said that a lack of funds could delay work on the building.

Mr. Papon is charged with the arrest and deportation of 1,690 Jews, including 223 children, from the Bordeaux region. *(AP)*

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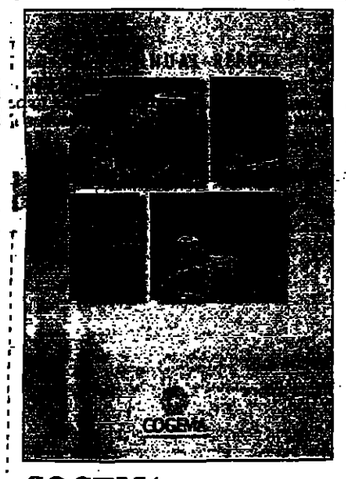
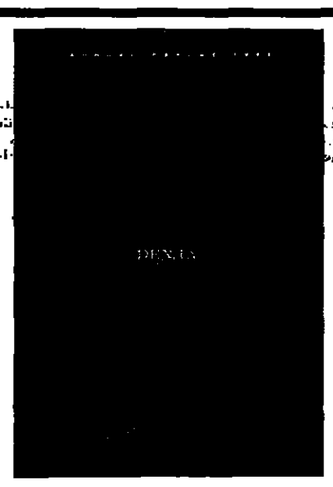


COGEMA 1

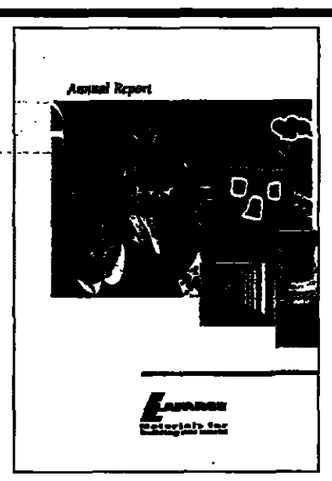
The COGEMA Group specialises in the nuclear fuel cycle; it is active throughout the world in all its aspects, from ore prospecting to spent fuel reprocessing and recycling, including all operations associated with nuclear fuel fabrication, as well as design and construction engineering for the corresponding installations. With its subsidiaries and other holdings, it has a large share of the market for products and services connected with nuclear energy and, outside the nuclear field, provides engineering and services to other industries. The consolidated sales revenue, which amounted to FRF 30.6 billion in 1995, reached FRF 34.4 billion, up 12.5 %. The net result (Group share) amounted to FRF 977 million, a stable figure comparable to the previous financial year.



DEXIA 2

Dexia, created by the merger between Crédit local de France and Crédit Communal de Belgique, is the leading European banking group specializing in the financing of public infrastructure. The group is focusing its development on the following core businesses: public infrastructure and financial services to local authorities, commercial banking and asset management. With total assets of FRF *1,100 billion* at the end of 1996, Dexia ranks among Europe's 25 leading banking institutions.

• *1996* combined net income:	FRF *3.2 billion*	Euro *0.50 billion*
• Total assets:	FRF *1,100 billion*	Euro *172.3 billion*
• Total capital base:	FRF *48.8 billion*	Euro *7.5 billion*



LAFARGE 3

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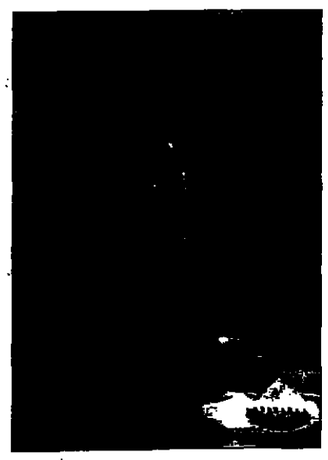
LAFARGE, MATERIALS FOR BUILDING OUR WORLD

MODO 4

MoDo's profit after net financial items for 1996 amounted to SKr 2,919 million (1995: 5,216m).
The Group's sales amounted to SKr 20,115 million (22,319m).
The Group produces and sells line paper, newsprint and magazine paper, paperboard, sawn timber and pulp.
MoDo is one of Sweden's top ten exporters. The Group owns production facilities in Great Britain and France, as well as in Sweden. MoDo operates through its own marketing organisations in most European countries and in the USA. MoDo also markets its products via agents and distributors in many other countries.

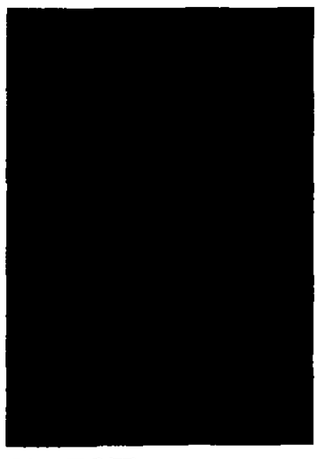
SKANSKA 5

During 1996, the Skanska Group increased the specialization, focus and strength of its three core businesses - construction, construction-related industry and real estate. The Group's international expansion continued. Operations outside Sweden rose from 43 percent to 55 percent of total order bookings, which amounted to SEK 52,500 M. Meanwhile Skanska consolidated its role as Sweden's leading bridge and tunnel builder. It created a separate business area, BOT Projects, for the growing share of infrastructure projects with private financing.
Skanska greatly strengthened its construction-related industrial operations by acquiring Skåne-Gråpen, which includes such firms as Peggenpohl and Kiffen.
At year-end 1996, the Group's total real estate holdings had a book value of SEK 21,589 M. The market value of Skanska's stock portfolio amounted to SEK 17,929 M.



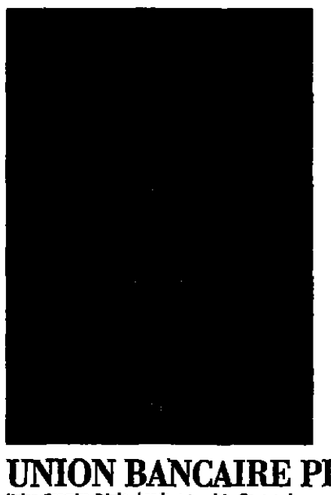
SKF 6

SKF is the world leader in rolling bearings. The sales organization covers more than 130 countries through wholly owned sales companies or via 20,000 distributors and dealers. Group sales in 1996 totalled SEK 93,600 m. The number of employees was 43,000.
The experience gained in various application fields, coupled with an annual investment of over SEK 750 m in research and development - the highest amount in the industry - give SKF the essential experience and knowledge to provide customers with high quality products and services.



STATOIL 7

Statoil is an international oil company wholly owned by the Norwegian state, with operations in 24 countries. An operating profit of NOK 18.2 billion in 1996 was the best in the group's 25-year history. In the same year, its revenues topped NOK 100 billion for the first time to reach NOK 107 billion. Statoil ranks as the largest oil producer on the Norwegian continental shelf, at 464,000 barrels per day in 1996. Daily output the year before averaged 424,000 barrels. Outside Norway, the group increased its oil and gas production from 12,000 barrels of oil equivalents in 1995 to 30,000 barrels. It currently pursues exploration and production operations in 15 countries.
Statoil had roughly 15,000 employees at the end of 1996.
Internet: http://www.statoil.com



UNION BANCAIRE PRIVEE 8

Union Bancaire Privée, headquartered in Geneva, is one of Switzerland's leading private banks. Specialised in private and institutional asset management, the bank relies on a strong international presence throughout Europe, the United States, Latin America and Asia, and offers its clients a complete range of financial services and products. Union Bancaire Privée is one of the most highly-capitalised Swiss banking groups in terms of total equity (CHF 1,252 billion) and total balance sheet (CHF 13,407 billion).

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26/06/97

Iraq Still Lies About Arms, Outgoing UN Inspector Says

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Six years after the Security Council imposed its extraordinarily intrusive inspections on Iraq, that country's scientists are still under orders to keep the nation ready to make lethal chemical weapons at short notice, even if existing stocks are destroyed, according to a UN official.

"We have documentary evidence about orders from the leadership to preserve a strategic capability," said Rolf Ekeus, the Swedish arms control expert who has directed the disarming of Iraq since 1991. "That means to keep the production equipment ready to produce at any given moment."

The commission headed by Mr. Ekeus feels that it is closing in on Iraq's missile programs, and the International Atomic Energy Agency is optimistic that it has shut down potentially dangerous nuclear projects.

But UN inspectors are focusing special concern on the less visible but very perilous chemical and biological weapons and the delivery systems Baghdad may be planning for them.

Denied contracts in the West, Iraq has turned to Eastern Europe and Asia in search of prohibited equipment, Mr. Ekeus said in an interview a week before he steps down at the end of the month to become Sweden's ambassador to the United States.

In six years, Mr. Ekeus said, the Iraqis have resolutely refused to cooperate in good faith, apparently believing they could fool inspectors who would then go away. His comments echoed reports he and his inspectors repeatedly have made about Iraq in those years, and frustration that nothing has seemed to change.

"They come up with a new explanation every time," he said. "They are very, very innovative. This is frustrating and irritating sometimes, but also amusing, highly amusing. They tell the most incredible stories. It is like the 'Thousand and One Nights,' where every night they tell a different story to save themselves."

He said that the Iraqis fabricated declarations about destroying weapons, manipulated evidence, interfered with inspections and routinely lied to monitors until confronted with documents, after which they simply changed their stories.

The concern about shadowy biological and chemical projects intensifies the urgency of stripping Iraq of the ability to build or assemble missiles, said Mr. Ekeus, who will be succeeded as executive chairman of the UN Special Commission by Richard Butler, an Australian arms control expert who is now Australia's representative at the United Nations.

Mr. Ekeus says he is aware that with his departure, the Iraqis may be tempted to change the rules in their relations with the inspections team, or that they will try to test the will of a new team chief. It is important, he said, that the Security Council, and the world at large, keep pressure on Baghdad. A number of Middle Eastern and European countries have begun to urge a relaxation in sanctions.

The Special Commission, armed with the most advanced equipment, has the authority to inspect Iraqi sites, destroy weapons and confiscate documents. By Security Council order, Iraq must comply if President Saddam Hussein has any hope of easing or ending the sanctions imposed on his government after its 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

On Saturday, the Security Council threatened to tighten the sanctions in the fall if Iraq blocked or delayed investigations, as it has begun to do again in recent weeks. Among other measures, Iraqi officials could be denied visas to travel abroad.

"They blocked us at three locations," Mr. Ekeus said, describing his recent attempts to enter politically sensitive sites, which required the presence of an Iraqi official. "They delayed us once seven hours, once five. When the high Iraqi official arrived, he waited until the site commander cleaned out the place and then said, 'You can go in.'"

On Monday, Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq called the charges of noncooperation "an American fabrication in which Rolf Ekeus took part."

"Iraq has not yet been able to give us an acceptable explanation of what they are doing," Mr. Ekeus said. Chemical weapons "are the most difficult because Iraq, with its food situation, necessarily must be allowed to produce pesticides for bugs and rats," he said. "But from there, the same type of equipment and certain chemical compounds can also be manipulated into making chemical poisons for humans. We have to monitor these dual-capability sites."

Among the chemical agents Iraq already has produced on a large scale are mustard gases and an exceptionally deadly nerve gas known as VX, which Iraqis first denied they had, then admitted they had experimented with in 1994-95.

"Of course, we had found documents and had investigated, so they couldn't deny it," Mr. Ekeus said. "Then we managed to detect a huge amount of imports of certain chemicals, so-called precursors, which could not be used, really, for anything but VX production."

"'Why did you import these?' we asked. 'Where are they now?' They said, 'We destroyed them secretly.'"

"Then comes this matter of secret destruction, which is large-scale," Mr. Ekeus said. "When did the secret destruction take place? Who decided? Who gave the order? Who carried out the order?"

Mr. Ekeus said his team interviewed people all the way down the line until they found someone who had carried out the destruction of material that Iraq denied having. But was it all destroyed? Mr. Ekeus said that lingering questions about chemical weapons stocks remain.

Yousef Allan/The Associated Press

GUARDED— Ahmed Mousa Daqamseh, the Jordanian soldier being tried for killing seven Israeli girls in March, waving to his family Wednesday.

Centrist in Turkey Told to Press On

Reuters

ANKARA — Mesut Yilmaz, the Turkish centrist, said after a round of talks with party leaders on Wednesday that President Suleyman Demirel had asked him to continue his efforts to form a new government.

"The president asked me to continue in my duty," Mr. Yilmaz said.

Earlier, the caretaker prime minister, Necmettin Erbakan, hit back at a bid by Mr. Yilmaz to forge a secularist coalition, presenting a petition signed by a majority of members of Parliament rejecting a plan to keep his Islamists from power.

Deputy Prime Minister Tansu Ciller urged Mr. Yilmaz to surrender the mandate to form a government.

Designated by the president last week to form a cabinet, Mr. Yilmaz is just short of the majority needed to win a vote of confidence in the 550-seat Parliament.

He has won the backing of secularist deputies from the left and right but will rely on support from dissidents in the rival conservative True Path Party, whose leader, Mrs. Ciller is allied with Mr. Erbakan.

Mr. Yilmaz has given himself until early next week to present President Demirel a proposed list of ministers to replace Mr. Erbakan's one-year-old government.

Mr. Erbakan resigned last week in an effort to resolve a growing dispute with armed forces leaders opposed to religious activism.

He has proposed a revamped coalition of his Islamists and the True Path under Mrs. Ciller.

He criticized the president for picking Mr. Yilmaz without noting the pro-Islamic alliance had more deputies.

Winnie Mandela Faces Truth Panel Subpoena

By Suzanne Daley
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission, established to investigate the atrocities in the country's past, will subpoena Winnie Madikizela-Mandela, President Nelson Mandela's former wife, to a closed session of the panel, according to officials of the commission.

The commission has been investigating the activities of her notorious former bodyguards, known as the Mandela United Football Club. Several of the club's members have asked for amnesty and in their applications apparently have revealed details of the club's activities and the role they say the president's former wife played in them.

Dumisa Ntsebeza, head of the commission's investigative unit, said in a recent interview that the information before the Truth Commission went far beyond what has been known about the club's activities. A commission official, who asked that he not be identified, said the new information involved perhaps as many as 11 slayings.

Among those to have asked for amnesty is Jerry Richardson, the club "coach," who is in jail for his part in the politically motivated murder of a 14-year-old boy in the late '80s. The youngster, Stompie Seipei, was kidnapped from a church home and taken to Mrs. Madikizela-Mandela's home, where he was fatally beaten.

Mrs. Madikizela-Mandela, who maintained she took in the teenager to protect him from sexual abuse at the church home, was charged with murder in the case. But in 1991, she was convicted only of kidnapping and being an accessory to the beating. She received a six-year jail term, but her sentence was later reduced to fines.

The Truth Commission, set up to spare the country from the expense and political divisiveness of trials, is investigating political crimes committed by all sides under apartheid. It has been granted the power to give amnesty to people who confess all. It also has the power to subpoena testimony for its own investigations. Such testimony has always been given privately, officials said.

The commission does not have the power to prosecute but it can turn its information over to the justice system.

The Mandelas divorced last year after two days of court testimony in which the president, who spent more than 27 years in jail, said that his former wife was not interested in him when he was released. During his years in prison, she had been a tireless campaigner on his behalf. But once he was free, Mr. Mandela said, she had never once come into their bedroom while he was awake.

After the divorce, which she opposed, Mrs. Madikizela-Mandela decided to begin using her maiden name as well as her married name.

Yeltsin Sidelines Minister Shown in Gangland Sauna

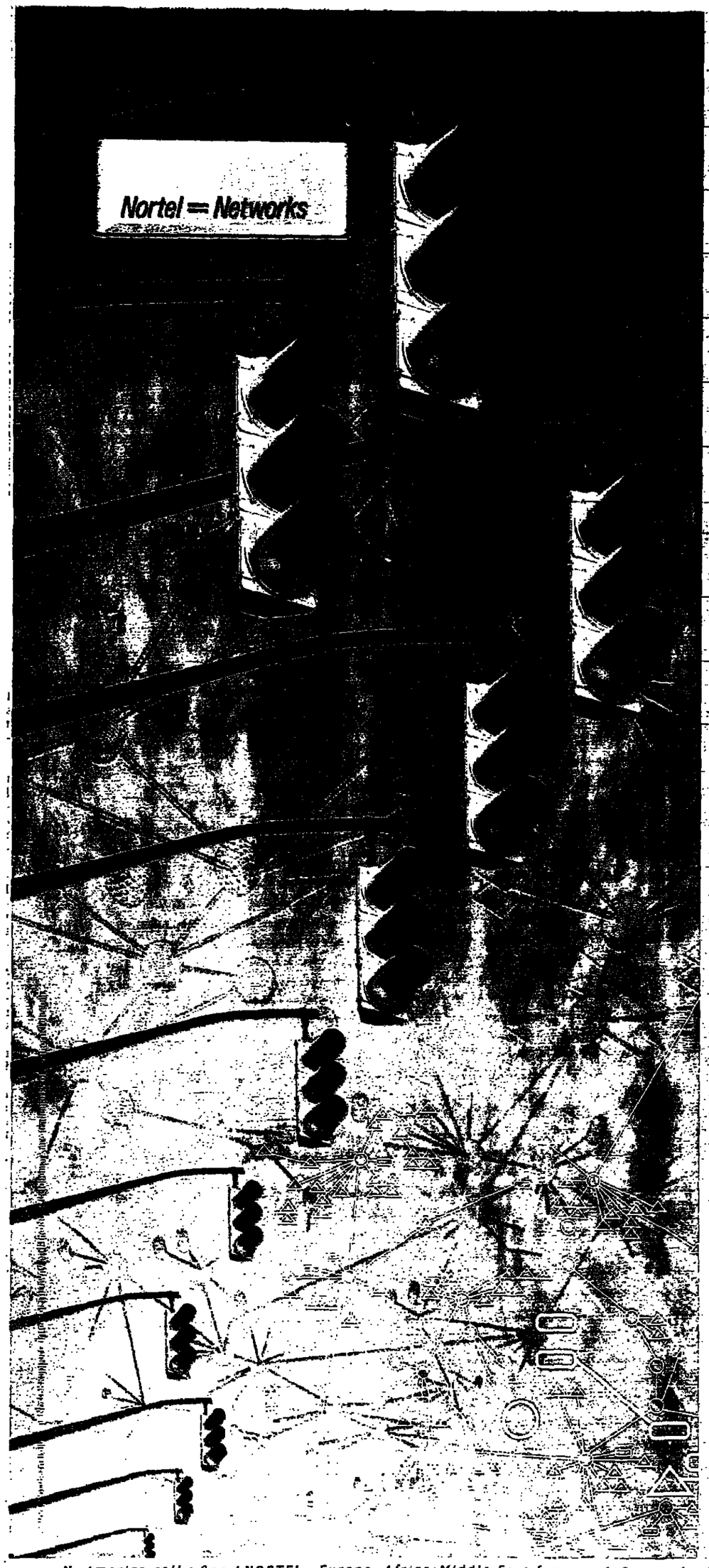
Reuters

MOSCOW — President Boris Yeltsin formally suspended the Russian minister of justice, Valentin Kovalev, on Wednesday pending an investigation into allegation that the minister was videotaped with naked women in a sauna frequented by criminals.

The Kremlin's press service said the suspension took effect immediately.

Last week, the monthly tabloid Sovershenno Sekretno (Top Secret) published grainy photographs taken from a videotape that, the paper said, showed Mr. Kovalev with naked women in September 1995.

Mr. Kovalev, a law school graduate and former Communist functionary, was named minister of justice in January 1995. He has denied doing anything wrong but asked for time away from his job to clear his reputation.



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هكذا من الأصل

Japanese Grow Weary Of Tokyo's Heavy Hand

Panel Charts Government Decentralization

By Velisarios Kattoulas
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — To his former colleagues, Keiichi Kuwahara is a turncoat.

For four decades, Mr. Kuwahara worked at the Labor Ministry. He rose as high as deputy minister and helped build the powerful central bureaucracy credited with turning war-torn Japan into one of the world's richest nations.

Nowadays, Mr. Kuwahara, 75, sits on the Decentralization Promotion Committee, a seven-member panel empowered to transfer authority from central-government bureaucrats to their country cousins.

The impetus for the decentralization of power in Japan comes from the nation's voters. They no longer see the need for an almighty central bureaucracy.

They want decentralization because of the central bureaucracy's recent mishandling of the economy and a spate of scandals involving top officials. At the same time, the end of the Cold War and the spread of globalization has shifted their focus from national security to local economic survival.

"For 50 years, Japan has been dominated by Kasumigaseki — politically, economically and culturally," Mr. Kuwahara said, referring to the Tokyo neighborhood synonymous with Japan's central government bureaucracy.

"But since the end of the Cold War and the advent of globalization that arrangement has become irrelevant," said Mr. Kuwahara, now mayor of Fukuoka in southern Japan.

Japan set up the Decentralization Promotion Committee three years ago to draft binding recommendations on decentralizing bureaucratic power by 1999. Since the panel was formed, it has spent most of its time drawing up blueprints to revamp the tax system, the chief source of power for the central-government bureaucracy.

Under the existing system, the central government collects two thirds of the nation's taxes but spends only a third. It allocates the remainder to local governments, largely at its discretion. The system has been widely criticized for wasting taxpayers' money and denying local officials the freedom to meet the needs of the areas they oversee.

The system also gives central bureaucrats discretionary powers to veto proposed local projects. In 1997, the central government is expected to dispense up to 20 trillion yen in revenue it collected in 1996 but cannot spend.

As a visit to almost any part of Japan outside Tokyo attests, this centralized system has resulted in many towns boasting gleaming roads, libraries and town halls but lacking basic sewage treatment. It has also left many major Japanese cities with transport links too poor for them to compete effectively in global trade.

Under the new system being drawn up by the Decentralization Promotion Committee, Mr. Kuwahara said local bureaucrats would have greater leeway to tax and spend, although it is still unclear how far the reforms will go.

To promote decentralization of bureaucratic power, the government has also floated the idea of moving ministries outside Tokyo. Presumably, the confusion following such a move would leave central-government bureaucrats in disarray and diminish their power, analysts say.

In any case, few expect the move to take place because of the strain it would place on government finances, already deeply in the red.

For their part, central government bureaucrats say they would willingly hand some of their power to their country cousins, except that they lack savvy and should not be trusted.

This was a powerful argument when Japan's economy was purring along. But it lacks force with Japan struggling to recover from its worst postwar recession. Partly as a result, some central government bureaucrats have started to break ranks.

"Central government bureaucrats have long ridiculed local officials for being inept and parochial," said Toshinori Tanabe, an author and an economist at the Bank of Japan. "But if local officials had a greater say in running Japan, I think they would do a better job at promoting local development."

Although central bureaucracy in Japan dates from the 7th century, the system has its roots in the Meiji Period (1868-1912).

Afraid that Western imperialists might try to colonize Japan, the government formed a strong central bureaucracy to coordinate nationwide industrialization and build up the armed forces.

The central government bureaucracy persevered after World War II and went on to play a pivotal role in economic revitalization. It was widely revered by ordinary Japanese until as recently as the early 1990s.

In the latest attempt to curb their powers, however, central government bureaucrats appear poised to suffer badly because people see them in a different light.

Most damagingly, they are held responsible for letting Japan slide into its worst postwar recession after land and share prices crashed in the early 1990s.

A series of indictments of high-ranking bureaucrats for cover-ups and payoff scandals has also sullied their reputation.

"I never thought I would say this, but Japan no longer needs a strong central bureaucracy," Mr. Kuwahara said. "Times have changed, and regional towns and cities like Fukuoka now need to take charge of their own destinies."

Joergen Schwarz/Reuters

IN THE STREAM — Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel of Germany taking a canoe break with journalists this week on the Lahn River, northwest of Frankfurt.

Ally Warns Kohl on Euro

Bavarian Leader Backs Strict Budget Policies

By John Schmid
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — A leader of one of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition parties issued his strongest threat yet on Wednesday to fight any attempt by Mr. Kohl to deviate even mildly from the qualification criteria for the new European currency.

Saying his party stood squarely behind him, the staunchly conservative Bavarian premier, Edmund Stoiber, pledged that he and his Christian Social Union colleagues would offer "bitter resistance" if the Bonn government did not meet the strict interpretation of the European Union's deficit benchmarks. The Christian Social Union is the Bavarian sister party of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats.

Mr. Stoiber's comments could further poison the public mood in Germany against the euro, the proposed currency.

And the challenge escalated Bonn's budget crisis, putting Finance Minister Theo Waigel under renewed pressure to take politically painful steps to meet the deficit target for the euro's 1999 launch. An economics expert in Mr. Kohl's party, Friedhelm Ost, accused Mr. Waigel this week of "gambling away much of the credibility" of the government through a recent series of failed attempts to plug Bonn's deficits.

"Putting together the 1998 budget is taking place in an extremely difficult environment," Mr. Waigel conceded Wednesday, referring to the latest protests from German industrialists, who complain they will be hard hit under Mr. Waigel's tax plans.

Few expect the coalition to break up, largely because Mr. Stoiber's main interest appears to be next year's elections in Bavaria. But both Mr. Stoiber and his party have shown a strong independence streak in the past, raising the prospect that Mr. Stoiber will campaign openly against Bonn's European policies next year, when Mr. Kohl runs in the federal elections.

Mr. Stoiber's antagonism also represents a public defiance of the authority of Mr. Waigel, a Bavarian who is chairman of the Christian Social Union.

A rift within the government immediately flared after the remarks.

Wolfgang Gerhardt, leader of the Free Democratic Party, accused Mr. Stoiber of dangerous "anti-euro populism." If such resistance led to a "delay or abandonment of the common European currency," Mr. Gerhardt said, German industry and jobs would suffer.

BRIEFLY

Bomb Wounds 50 in Algeria

ALGIERS — A bomb ripped through a railroad car at a train station Wednesday outside Algiers, tearing the car in half and wounding more than 50 people, emergency workers said.

The government, which has tried to play down the violence of the country's insurgency, did not immediately confirm the blast, and state radio and television stations were not immediately reporting it.

But the Harrach rail station, east of the capital, remained filled with smoke an hour after the midmorning explosion. Blood, cushioned seats, shattered glass and train doors were strewn across the platform.

Most of the victims were taken to nearby hospitals, emergency workers said.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the attack, but suspicion fell on Islamic militants. *(AP)*

Mobutu May Stay in Morocco

TANGIERS — The former Zairian dictator, Mobutu Sese Seko, and his entourage will probably take up permanent residence in Morocco as other countries turn their backs on him.

"No one wants him," a close aide to Mr. Mobutu said, despite the numerous negotiations to find a new home for him. Mr. Mobutu, 66, fled Kinshasa on May 17 ahead of the advancing rebel forces of Laurent Kabila.

He arrived in the Moroccan capital, Rabat, on May 23 after a short stay in Gabon. The Moroccan authorities said they were granting him residence for a few days on humanitarian grounds.

On June 19, he and members of his family moved to the luxury Mirage Hotel near Tangiers, requisitioned by the Moroccan government on his behalf.

Medical sources in Tangiers indicated that the former dictator was suffering from cancer of the colon as well as prostate cancer. *(AFP)*

Chile Rescues 250 From Snow

SANTIAGO — Chilean Air Force helicopters have been rescued more than 250 people who were trapped by blizzards for six days at a border crossing high in the Andes on the frontier with Argentina, military officials said.

Most of the people were stranded at the remote Los Libertadores border station after heavy snow forced them to abandon the cars, buses and trucks in which they were traveling.

"The majority of people were in quite good condition, although two suffered health problems during the rescue," an air force spokesman, Jose Cifuentes, said Tuesday. *(Reuters)*

Brazilian Police Riot Over Pay

RIO DE JANEIRO — Thousands of police demanding higher wages have rioted, leaving one officer in a coma after he was shot in the face, the police said.

A demonstration turned violent Tuesday after officers tried to break into the police headquarters in Belo Horizonte, 330 kilometers west of Rio de Janeiro, a state police official said by telephone.

The injured policeman, Valerio dos Santos Oliveira, 35, was shot as he defended the headquarters and was later declared brain dead, the official said. The police said they did not know who fired the shot.

The police officers, who earn the equivalent of $223 to $279 a month, are demanding a monthly raise of $744. The government is offering $95. *(AP)*

World Bank Set to Go Green

Agence France-Presse

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The president of the World Bank unveiled a five-point environmental plan Wednesday and said he would recommend creation of an independent panel to ensure that projects financed by the bank are ecologically friendly.

"As an institution dedicated to reducing poverty, we at the bank are more aware than ever of the continuing link between the degrading environment and the poverty still afflicting so many of the world's people," the bank president, James Wolfensohn, said in remarks prepared for the Earth Summit.

The plan includes a strategy for implementing a climate-change treaty to be signed in December in Kyoto, Japan.

Under the treaty, developing countries would benefit from investments by industrialized countries to help them reduce greenhouse gases.

On biodiversity, the bank has joined forces with the World Wildlife Fund to protect 10 percent of each of the world's forest types by 2000 and target 100 million hectares of woodlands for improved management.

To stem ozone depletion, the bank seeks the closure of chlorofluorocarbon production plants and of black markets that trade in the damaging substance in Russia. Mr. Wolfensohn estimated the cost at $27 million.

The bank will assist the Desertification Convention to mobilize investment and coordinate activities to stem desertification, which now affects one-quarter of the Earth's land area.

It also expects to lend about $35 billion by 2020 to deal with the crisis facing the world's fresh water supplies. Twenty countries face serious shortages, and the number is expected to double in 25 years.

Environmentalists, meanwhile, were criticizing the World Bank for investing in projects that aggravate global climate change.

A report by the Washington-based Institute for Policy Studies found that fossil-fuel energy projects financed by the bank in the last five years would emit more carbon dioxide over the life of the projects than today's annual emissions by all the world's countries combined.

Mr. Wolfensohn said he would recommend that the World Bank board appoint an independent panel to monitor future projects and ensure they comply with emissions standards.

■ Concern Over Arctic Pollution

A global effort must be made to fight pollution accumulating in the Arctic that has contaminated its people and wildlife with toxins, Norway's environment minister said at the Earth Summit on Wednesday, Reuters reported.

"The issues have become global issues," the minister, Torbjoern Berntsen, said.

"There is mounting pressure on the unique and vulnerable environment of the Arctic," he said.

Lars Erik Liljelund, of the Arctic Monitoring Assessment Program, said "the Arctic is the final storage of many contaminants used on a global scale," such as heavy metals, persistent organic chemicals and radioactive wastes.

The monitoring program was started in 1991 to track effects of pollution that is carried by water and winds to the Arctic.

Jerry Lampen/Reuters

50 YEARS ON — Ex-inmates of a Japanese war camp protesting Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto's talks in The Hague.

Romania Trying Hard For a NATO Invitation

Popular Backing Put Above 85 Percent

By Peter S. Green
International Herald Tribune

BUCHAREST — Every evening for the last three weeks, Florin Calinescu, one of Romania's most popular television personalities, has stood on a pile of postcards on a studio floor and picked the winner of 10 million lei (about $1,400), a year's average salary in this impoverished country.

The is part of a campaign launched by American-owned Pro-TV, Romania's top-rated station, to mobilize popular support for Romania's long-shot bid for membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

It is backed by weekly debates that have included foreign correspondents and President Emil Constantinescu, and blanket news coverage of events leading up to the NATO summit in Madrid on July 8-9.

Romanians are desperate for outside confirmation that despite centuries of Turkish and Russian domination, they are truly European. Buoyed by the publicity, they have, like no other people in the former Communist bloc, embraced their government's bid to win an invitation to NATO. While polls show that barely 60 percent of Czechs support their country's membership bid, Romanian polls regularly show over 85 percent support for joining.

So the recent U.S. decision to favor the Czech Republic, Poland and Hungary in the first expansion round, but not Romania, has provoked a flurry of diplomatic and political activity, as the government tries to prepare the population for a rejection in Madrid, and win some reassurance that Romania is not out in the cold.

A flat "No" could shake the coalition regime and slow the growing flow of essential foreign investment.

Prime Minister Victor Ciorbea flew to Washington last week, meeting briefly with Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, and Foreign Minister Adrian Severin sought support in Brussels and London this week.

"Our purpose until the final moment is to join NATO in the first wave," Mr. Constantinescu said over the weekend. "If this is not possible we want Romania to be nominated, and we want a clear date set for Romania to begin negotiations, and this date should not be later than 1999."

Bucharest this week is awash with rumors that President Bill Clinton will visit after the Madrid summit to announce that Romania is expected to join NATO in a later round.

Taking office only last December, after six years of misrule and half-baked reforms under Ion Iliescu, his former Communist predecessor, Mr. Constantinescu has done most of what NATO would like new members to do. His government has settled long-standing disputes with its neighbors Ukraine, Moldova and Hungary. It has sent peacekeepers to Bosnia, Albania and Angola. Its army is one of only two credible forces in Central Europe — with Poland's — and Romania argues that it occupies a key position on the alliance's southeastern flank while extending NATO's umbrella of stability to Balkans.

Nationalists and former Communists are marginalized, and painful economic measures have cut inflation, stabilized the currency and jump-started privatization, winning applause from the International Monetary Fund.

People no longer whisper about the Communist-era Securitate police pulling the strings. Instead, Romanians are adapting to the market, buying stocks and tightening their belts as prices are freed and wages sink.

But six months of reform was not enough to convince the United States.

"Romania will not enter NATO in this round," the U.S. ambassador in Bucharest, Alfred Moses, said last weekend. "For Romania the question was basically one of economic reform. Has it been consolidated or does the country require a bit more time?"

But there is little sign that a rejection at Madrid will harm the current course of reform.

Alin Teodorescu director of IMAS, a Bucharest-based polling organization, said: "It's not support for what the government means, but that their concerns about inflation, their standard of living and freedom to travel can be better addressed within the framework of NATO or the European Union or the OECD or whatever."

Get Out More, Get Fewer Colds

Variety of Contacts Lowers Susceptibility, Study Finds

By Susan Gilbert
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Correlating friendship with health, a new study has found that people with a broad array of social ties are significantly less likely to catch colds than those with sparse social networks.

The incidence of infection among people who knew many different kinds of people was nearly half that among those who were relatively isolated, the researchers reported. The lack of diverse social contacts was the strongest of the risk factors for colds that were examined, including smoking, low Vitamin C intake and stress. The study was published Wednesday in The Journal of the American Medical Association.

"Every increment in the size of the diversity of the network had an effect on the chance of getting a cold," said the study's lead author, Dr. Sheldon Cohen, a psychiatry professor at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, who published pioneering research in 1991 showing a connection between stress and colds.

One curious finding was that the total number of people in a person's social world had no bearing on his chance of developing a cold. The key was the variety of people.

Dr. Cohen says that having a diverse social network is beneficial because it tempers a person's response to stress.

Other researchers praised the study.

"If you didn't believe that lack of social support can cause you to get sick, here's an experimental study that ought to convince anybody," said Dr. Redford Williams of the Duke University Medical Center.

The new study involved 276 healthy adults from 18 to 55 years old. First, they were asked to name the types of relationships in their social circle from a list of 12. The categories included spouse, children, other relatives, neighbors, friends, colleagues and members of social or religious groups.

Next, the volunteers were given nose drops containing cold viruses. The people with the most categories of social relationships had the lowest susceptibility to colds. The incidence of colds in the study was 35 percent among the people with six or more types of relationships, 43 percent among those with four to five types and about 62 percent among those with three or fewer.

Brian Keith, 75, a Gruff Character Actor, Is Found Dead at His California Home

New York Times Service

Brian Keith, 75, the gruff, sturdy character actor whose roles in films and on television ranged from Western gunslingers and small-town police chiefs to private eyes and the Manhattan bachelor uncle raising three children in "Family Affair," was found dead Tuesday at his home in Malibu, California.

A Sheriff's Department spokesman said Mr. Keith appeared to have committed suicide. The actor had been suffering from cancer, said a spokeswoman for his manager, Bob Schiller.

Mr. Keith made his film debut at age 3, but his adult career, spanning more than 35 years beginning in 1953, brought him his greatest popularity as the star of a succession of television series.

In addition to "Family Affair," which ran from 1966 to 1971, these included "Crusader" (1955-56), "The Westerner" (1960), "The Brian Keith Show" (1972-74), "Lew Archer" (1975), "Hardcastle & McCormick" (1983-86), "Pursuit of Happiness" (1987-88) and "Heartland" (1989).

"Series come and series go, but Mr. Keith persistently lingers on," John J. O'Connor wrote in his review in The New York Times of the debut of "Archer," in which Keith, grumpy and stone-faced, played the detective created by Ross Macdonald.

Beginning with "Pied Piper Malone" in 1924, Keith made more than 40 films. His adult career began in 1953 with the western "Arrowhead." He played a homicidal rancher in "The Violent Men" (1955).

Among his many other films were "Five Against the House" (1955), "The Young Philadelphians" (1959), "The Parent Trap" (1961), "The Russians Are Coming, the Russians Are Coming" and "Nevada Smith" in 1966, "Reflections in a Golden Eye" (1967), "The Wind and the Lion" (1975), in which Keith played Theodore Roosevelt, and "Young Guns" (1988).

Mr. Keith, whose full name was Robert Brian Keith Jr., was born in Bayonne, New Jersey. His father, Robert, was a Broadway and silent screen actor who also wrote plays and dialogue for early films before appearing in a succession of Hollywood productions from the early 1930s to 1961.

Polish President Sets Elections for Sept. 21

Reuters

WARSAW — President Aleksander Kwasniewski signed an official resolution Wednesday confirming that Poland's parliamentary elections will be held on Sept. 21, the presidential press office said.

Parties will have until Sept. 1 to register candidates for the lower house of Parliament and the Senate. The main contenders will be the governing Democratic Left Alliance, which is the party of former Communists, and the rightist Solidarity Election Action.

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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Justice for a Change?

Coming from a small country, Pol Pot did not have the scope for savagery that made Stalin, Hitler and his role model Mao Zedong the 20th century's leading murderers. Each has tens of millions of victims. Still, although he lacked their industrial and military resources, the Khmer Rouge leader did away with a million or so of his citizens. He did this, moreover, in an appalling, up-close, often hands-on, bludgeoning style discrediting for all time the notion that certain countries are reservoirs of a distinctive cultural repose. This happened as Vietnam's Communists consolidated their victory at home after 1975 and vied with Cambodia's Communists in a traditional regional confrontation. Pol Pot later repaired to the jungle as the current fragile Cambodian system was established.

This monster has now been seen ("very old and tired and sick") by an outsider for the first time since 1981. He may yet enjoy the distinction of becoming the single one of the great mass murderers to face a judicial accounting. Intrigues among his residual guerrilla supporters have evidently turned him from captain to prisoner, and the hard bargaining has begun that could put him in the custody of the Cambodian government. Its severely split royalist and Communist factions seem able to agree on little more than to remove him from Cambodia, lest his mere presence provoke the millions of Cambodians who have reason to exact retribution for his crimes against countrymen and kin. He would presumably go not into tranquil retirement but to an international court of justice. Neither his foreign supporters, including China and Thailand, nor his Cambodian accomplices can be allowed to stall a reckoning.

Nothing, of course, can bring back Pol Pot's victims. And for him there cannot be the slightest pity. Whether he will be able or willing to take part in a trial on charges of genocide and crimes against humanity is uncertain. To those who suffered at his bidding, nonetheless, it could be deeply satisfying to see him brought into a fair judicial proceeding, even though many who conducted the atrocities and deserved to be in the dock were not there with him. It would hardly be the usual criminal trial. But there his deeds against the dead could be detailed and assessed, and his culpability before the survivors formally established. Not just the people of Cambodia but all others could profit from the example of an evil leaders being brought to account.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Hashimoto's Bomb

The American economy is the envy of the world, right? That seemed to be the message President Bill Clinton and his advisers took to Denver last weekend for a meeting of top world leaders, including Japan's prime minister, Ryutaro Hashimoto. So how could it be that one apparently offhand comment from Mr. Hashimoto on Monday, just after the summit, could strike terror in the heart of American investors and cause the American stock market to take its worst tumble of the year? Answer: The comic book version of an ascendant United States and a Japan in decline is just a bit too simple.

Mr. Hashimoto's comment came in response to a question after a luncheon speech in New York. "We hope the U.S. will engage in efforts to maintain foreign exchange stability so we don't have to succumb to the temptation to sell off U.S. Treasury bills," he said. As soon as this remark was reported on news wires, the U.S. bond market slumped, the value of the dollar fell and the stock market tumbled.

The usual sunny analysts were quick to supply a fair share of qualifiers to this tale. The stock exchange was poised for a fall and looking for any excuse, they said. While the Japanese leader's remark sparked the second-worst point loss in history, in percentage terms the Dow didn't fall all that far — only 2.5 percent. It regained ground on Tuesday. And besides, Mr. Hashimoto didn't really mean what he said; he and his aides issued all kinds of explanations and rephrasings.

All true — yet irrelevant to the central point. Why could Mr. Hashimoto spark such a sell-off? The answer is that the United States remains hugely indebted to the world, and to Japan in particular. That is the other side of Japan's perennial, and once again growing, trade surplus with America.

If, as Mr. Hashimoto hinted, Japanese investors were to withdraw their funds — to call their loans, as it were — U.S. interest rates might rise to attract money from elsewhere. Higher interest rates in turn would slow U.S. economic growth, which is why the stock market dropped at the prospect.

No one expects Japan to sell off its Treasury bonds, as Mr. Hashimoto himself subsequently explained; such a sell-off would hurt Japan, its banks and its exporters as well as hurting the United States. But the remark may not have been all that offhand; exasperated by Mr. Clinton's lecturing, Mr. Hashimoto may have been "sending a shot across the bow," says Washington trade specialist Clyde Prestowitz, and suggesting that economic advice could still profitably flow both ways across the Pacific. Japan has a higher savings rate than America; its growth rate last year was higher; its unemployment rate is lower. The U.S. economy is in remarkably good shape overall, but the trade deficit hasn't gone away.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

The Court Stumbles

Everyone can agree that society has a duty to protect children from violent sex offenders, but the U.S. Supreme Court has gone down a potentially dangerous road for civil liberties in upholding a 1994 Kansas law that waters down the ordinary criteria for involuntary civil commitment as a way to keep sex offenders confined in mental hospitals after their prison sentences.

The state's Sexually Violent Predator Act is one of a number of recent attempts by state legislatures to protect communities from sex offenders who are deemed likely to repeat their crimes once released from prison. It contains procedures for the civil commitment of people whose criminal behavior was due to a "mental abnormality or personality disorder" and who are "likely" to engage in future "predatory acts of sexual violence."

By a 5-to-4 vote, the court approved of detaining sex criminals based on the standard of "mentally abnormal" rather than the more demanding standard of "mentally ill." It rejected arguments that the statute's innovative civil commitment plan amounted to a double punishment, on the theory that the act requires a finding that the person being committed is dangerous to himself or others. Disappointingly, the dissenting justices, led by Stephen Breyer, saw no fundamental constitutional problem of due process in confining offenders who have already completed their prison sentence by labeling them "mentally abnormal."

Justice Breyer objected on other grounds. He said Kansas had violated the constitutional prohibition against added-on sentences because it had failed to provide treatment for the mental problems of the convict in the case.

The court's instinct to want to keep this defendant incarcerated is understandable. It would be hard to imagine a less sympathetic defendant than the person who brought the legal challenge, Leroy Hendricks. He is a 62-year-old pedophile who has said that only death would guarantee a change in his behavior. But of course the implications of the ruling go well beyond Mr. Hendricks.

By upholding the Kansas approach to civil commitment, the Supreme Court has raised the troubling prospect of states imposing indefinite confinement in a mental institution based on a loose definition of "abnormality" and an unreliable prediction that a person is "likely" to commit dangerous acts in the future. The court was clearly responding to a toughening public attitude toward child molesters, but it has done so in a destructive way.

The American justice system is based on punishment for what people actually do, rather than on detaining them for what they might do. The Kansas decision undermines that principle and ignores the fact that every legislature has the option of lengthening the statutory prison terms for violent sex offenders.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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A Bumpy NATO Road From Madrid Onward

By Jim Hoagland

NEW YORK — The devil that always lurks in the details of cosmic feats of diplomacy has suddenly emerged to jab President Bill Clinton's plans for NATO expansion with several sharp pitchforks.

The pitchforks will not derail the administration's rush for expansion of the Atlantic alliance. But they could tarnish an event that Mr. Clinton confidently expected to be a crown jewel in his presidential legacy — the NATO summit in Madrid two weeks away.

That meeting will now be approached without great enthusiasm by many of America's European allies, who are disturbed by what some see as an American attempt to "dictate" to them who will be admitted as new members of the alliance.

France and a half-dozen other countries will continue to press at the Madrid summit to add Romania and Slovenia to the list of approved candidates, President Jacques Chirac told Mr. Clinton in Denver last weekend, according to a senior French official aware of the contents of the conversation.

The French do not expect to shake America's insistence that only the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland will be issued invitations at Madrid. All 16 members accept those three candidates. But nine of the 16 favor expanding expansion to five. Mr. Chirac's remarks represent a rebuff for an American attempt to shut off debate on the numbers game.

Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott convoked the ambassadors from NATO states on June 12 and delivered what diplomats from three of America's closest allies described to me later as a "diktat" that stunned them. The normally elegantly mannered Mr. Talbott's demand for silence would have done justice to Ring Lardner's great line: "Shut up, he explained."

The tone between Mr. Clinton and Mr. Chirac in Denver was far more cordial, but their failure to agree was clear. "Each one spoke as if disappointed that he had not been able to convince the other of a very good argument," a French official said.

The Clintonites feel that they minimize the initial problems of expansion by sticking to three clearly qualified candidates. Mr. Chirac argues that rejection of Romania is unfair, immoral and certain to further destabilize NATO's troubled southern flank.

The bilateral French-U.S. meeting at the economic summit in Denver also failed, as expected, to resolve differences between Paris and Washington on internal NATO command arrangements. This means that the original U.S. hope that France would formally rejoin NATO's military command at the Madrid gathering and make it an even more glittering celebration has to be abandoned.

A third maximum U.S. goal got hooked by gremlins at Denver when President Boris Yeltsin made clear that Russia would not treat the Madrid summit as a high-level celebration of unity and harmony.

Mr. Yeltsin curtly rejected a suggestion that he attend the gathering, saying pointedly that he would send his ambassador in Madrid instead. Later he was inveigled to upgrade Russia's representation to a deputy prime minister.

Mr. Chirac, who worked hard to convince Washington not to back Mr. Yeltsin into a corner on NATO expansion, finds Mr. Yeltsin much more at ease now that NATO and Moscow have signed an agreement establishing a NATO-Russia Council. Russian participation in the Denver summit provided Mr. Yeltsin with good arguments to use to explain NATO expansion to the Russian public, Mr. Chirac believes.

Mr. Yeltsin, Mr. Chirac and other Europeans seem to fear that the Clintonites will attempt to turn Madrid into an event that combines holding a beauty contest for potential members and a crowning of the American president as king of NATO.

The Czechs, Poles and Hungarians could hardly be blamed for using Madrid and its invitation to NATO as a seal of approval by the world's most important capitalist powers. They will advertise their NATO-approved stability to potential investors considering putting money into investment-hungry Central and Eastern Europe, which will widen the gap between them and Romania, Bulgaria and the others.

That situation draws at least a temporary line dividing nations that suffered equally under Soviet rule. The Clinton administration is unwilling to discuss publicly and frankly the consequences of that line-drawing. Nor does it squarely address the existential questions that its vague promises of future NATO expansion raise for the Baltics, Ukraine and other former Soviet republics that want into the organization.

Those questions will be forced on the administration in the U.S. Senate when it comes time to amend the alliance treaty and discuss U.S. responsibilities in Europe. Madrid, with all its devilish but surmountable details, is the beginning of a grand debate, not the end.

The Washington Post.

Backers of Romania and Slovenia Are a Correct Majority

By Hank Brown and Carter Pilcher

DENVER — The Clinton administration has replaced its past opposition to NATO expansion with a drive to limit that expansion. Romania and Slovenia are about to feel the negative effects, despite a push by nine members — including Canada, France, Italy, Turkey and Spain — to include them in the first wave of expansion.

An enlarged NATO will encourage the reforms under way in Central Europe. The leaders of Romania and Slovenia, who are strongly pro-democracy, have staked their prestige on entering NATO. Rejection would be a slap in the face to the most pro-Western leaders that these countries have had.

Germany has moved away from its earlier opposition to including them, isolating the Clinton administration as the chief opponent. If successful, this opposition will sow the seeds of future difficulties in NATO and in NATO's relations with Russia.

Russia's primary concern during this round has been the inclusion of Poland, located astride the historical invasion routes to Russia, with its well-trained and equipped military and its increasingly robust economy. Neither Romania, whose military historically operated at the edge of Moscow's sphere, nor Slovenia, as a part of the former Yugoslavia, has generated major interest or concern in Russia.

Romania and Slovenia would perform important roles in extending NATO's stabilizing influence deeper into Ukraine, into the Black Sea and into the Balkans.

NATO membership has overwhelming support from the citizens of both Romania and Slovenia. Polls show even stronger support for assuming NATO obligations in Romania than is the case in many of NATO's current members.

The two have jumped through the hoops of settling border disputes, changing the command structures of their militaries and reorganizing their governments. These countries would have some reason to feel that they had been misled if not included in NATO's expansion.

Poland and Romania are the strategic linchpins to an effective NATO expansion. Taken together into NATO, they would form an important bridge between NATO's northern and southern flanks, cementing the alliance territorially and strategically.

NATO's defense of the Czech Republic and Hungary becomes less costly if these two countries are Romania and Slovenia are members.

While Poland's inclusion will extend NATO's influence deep into the Baltic region, Romania sits astride the Danube and commands its mouth. International traffic along this vital waterway to the Black Sea has increased by more than 600 percent since 1994.

Slovenia and Romania have reforms in place that will produce robust, free market economies tied closely to NATO members.

Romania's transition to a free market has lagged behind that of other Central European countries, but its economy expanded by more than 4 percent in 1996 for the fourth straight year. The government's platform of "work, sweat and austerity" will dramatically accelerate privatization, decontrol the foreign exchange market and slash subsidies to state-run businesses. EU countries now receive more than half of Romania's exports.

Slovenia's economy is already making significant progress. Its $10,606 GDP per capita is the highest in Central Europe. Its foreign currency reserves exceed its foreign debt, industrial privatization was recently completed, inflation has been under 10 percent since 1995, and projected GDP growth this year is 4 percent.

America has fought two world wars in this century because it failed to understand that stability in Central Europe is critical to U.S. and European security. Including Romania and Slovenia in the first wave of countries asked to join NATO makes strategic and political sense. A majority of NATO members has it right.

Mr. Brown is a former U.S. senator from Colorado. Mr. Pilcher served as his foreign policy specialist. They contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Get Used to Blair — and Hope He Turns Out to Be a Leader

By William Pfaff

LONDON — Tony Blair says he intends to get next year's Group of Seven meeting, which he will host, back to reality. The meetings were meant by their originator, France's Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, as a quiet discussion among the industrial nations' leaders.

The meetings have since become bloated promotional jamborees for the host nation. Next year Mr. Blair wants more serious talk on fewer issues. He reportedly would like the leaders to go off to a private retreat for "a real dialogue."

The circus and Wild West show that took place in Denver this past weekend ended in 120 pages of preprepared communiqué concerning more than 40 issues (including problems of the elderly, nuclear safety, international space stations and the inevitable AIDS). Much public money could have been saved had the leaders all stayed home and sent flunkies to Denver to release the communiqué.

The Clinton administration's triumphalism in Denver, proclaiming its economic wizardry as the answer to the world's griefs, went over poorly with Europeans and the Japanese. As one foreign visitor to Denver said, you don't convince people that your system is wonderful when, in the next breath, you tell them not to stray from their hotels since they might be murdered for the sake of the change in their pockets.

Prime Minister Blair wants next year's meeting to focus on job creation and improving Europe's struggle against the development of that self-perpetuating, unemployable underclass that provides America with its greatest challenge.

These concerns bring him a great deal closer to the other Europeans than he seemed earlier this month at the European summit in Amsterdam, when he offered them a triumphalist lesson of his own about the virtues of what could be called Blairite post-socialism.

Mr. Blair, in any case, looks as if he will be on the international scene for a considerable time, while today's celebrities and heavyweights depart the scene. Helmut Kohl could be gone in little more than a year. Jacques Chirac is already a powerless presence, his legs cut from under him in the elections his supporters just lost. Bill Clinton will be gone as the year 2000 begins. Mr. Blair has a statutory parliamentary term of five years ahead of him and currently looks rather good for up to 10 years.

He seems unlikely to have competition from the Conservative Party for some time. The new prime minister's program is intelligent and his ministers are capable, but the big thing is that he is blessed with a self-defeating opposition, just as the Conservatives were when old Labour was at war with itself during the 1980s and early 1990s.

The Tory party, struck down in May after 18 years in power, has now confirmed its abdication of seriousness by giving itself a resolutely anti-European new leadership under an untested 36-year-old balding bachelor politician of unknown qualities.

The fortunate young man is named William Hague, and he won the Tory leadership contest because the Tory right united to defeat former Chancellor of the Exchequer Kenneth Clarke, a heavyweight who was condemned by the fact that he wants Britain to keep its options open with respect to Europe.

The right then split over its own more serious candidates, eventually electing Mr. Hague because he, being unknown, had the fewest enemies and enjoyed the support of the deposed and unforgiving Tory queen, Margaret Thatcher.

It was the parliamentary party that did this — those Conservative MPs who managed to survive the May 1 electoral debacle. Polls in the last two weeks showed the local agents and activists of the party overwhelmingly in favor of Mr. Clarke. The general public in Britain also favored Mr. Clarke as Tory leader.

These same anti-European, Conservative MPs, egged on by Baroness Thatcher, ruined John Major's government and made Labour's victory a virtual certainty, despite the public's lingering memories of misgovernment in Labour's past. Now they have taken control of the Conservative Party.

The today provides no responsible or electable opposition to the new Blair government. Mr. Blair faces an opposition bench made up of people who represent not only a repudiated party but a wing of that party repudiated by the majority of the party's membership.

Not all is positive for Labour. In Denver, as when President Clinton visited London in May, Mr. Blair demonstrated what some would consider a pathetic effort to crowd into Bill Clinton's spotlight, in an appeal to equally pathetic British press prejudices.

His campaign was notable for Clintonism. Yet as prime minister he is in a position to be his own man and do things that have not been polled and focus-grouped to the inch.

If he fails to do that, he will do a great favor to Mr. Hague, as to the more formidable figures who could, in the midterm future, take Mr. Hague's place. British voters pay attention to what their government does, and they turn out to vote.

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When Japan Takes China's Side

By Roger Buckley

TOKYO — The decision of the Japanese government to attend the swearing-in next Tuesday of Hong Kong's new legislature, whose members were picked by China, is a disappointment to many of Japan's friends. It is also a reminder that Tokyo has its own regional agenda, in which Chinese-Japanese relations are certain to grow in importance.

By ordering his foreign minister to represent Japan at the swearing-in ceremony (which Madeleine Albright is pointedly boycotting), Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto is strengthening his country's ties to the new government in the Special Administrative Region of Hong Kong while making a gesture that will be well received in Beijing.

The fact that Australia and New Zealand have broken ranks with Britain and America over the swearing-in of the legislature is another cause for satisfaction in Beijing.

Japan's economic stake in Hong Kong is substantial. Its financial and trading interests there, and its eagerness to keep the territory as a gateway into southern China, have made Japanese corporations and their allies in Mr. Hashimoto's Liberal Democratic Party wary of offending Hong Kong's new rulers.

The wish to safeguard its investments in the territory and the rest of China makes Japan most unlikely to support pro-democracy elements in Hong Kong in any future confrontation with authorities there.

Japan's traditional low-profile diplomacy has been based on the security anchor provided by its alliance with the United States, and premised on continuing Asian hostility to any signs of incipient militarism within Japan. By siding with China in this instance, Tokyo has chosen to spurn the Anglo-American camp and show support for an unelected group of legislators.

This sends a signal to the rest of the world that, when faced with an uncomfortable decision, Japan may well prefer to put economic diplomacy before considerations of democracy and human rights.

It signals to the region and the West that currying favor with an emerging Asian superpower may be more important than two generations of democratic experience in Japan and a long period of solidarity with America.

The next issue likely to test China-Japan relations may be harder to defuse, although it is possible that the move to attend the swearing-in ceremony in Hong Kong is intended to help achieve this end. Twice recently, groups of Chinese nationalists from Hong Kong and Taiwan have tried to land on disputed Senkaku Islands in the East China Sea. The uninhabited islands are claimed by Japan, China and Taiwan.

Activists from Japan's rightist fringe have said they plan to erect buildings on the Senkakus. That could prompt Beijing to protest and lift its curbs on anti-Japanese demonstrations. Much of East Asia, including Hong Kong, suffered under Japanese military occupation before and during World War II. Igniting anti-Japan sentiment again would be a serious setback for Tokyo's hopes of improved relations with its neighbors.

Any such dispute would have wider repercussions. Japan has long sought a permanent seat on the UN Security Council. China can veto the Japanese bid.

What happens in Hong Kong in the months following its handover to China will be a test of Beijing's pledge to respect the territory's autonomy and rights. It may also be a test of how seriously Japan regards democratic freedoms and the values of an open society.

The writer, who teaches history at the International Christian University in Tokyo, is author of "Hong Kong: The Road to 1997." He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1897: Peace Delayed

BERLIN — According to a despatch from Athens, Edhem Pasha has received orders to concentrate his force at Larissa and there await the payment of the war indemnity from Greece. The delay in the conclusion of peace is due to the refusal of Turkey to accept certain proposals made by Greece and to the fact that the Commission appointed to report on Greece's financial position has not yet completed its labors. The Greek Government is most anxious to conclude a provisional arrangement with Turkey, so as to be able to disband a portion of its army.

1922: 'Speaking Film'

PARIS — The "speaking film," a combination of the screen picture and the phonograph, seems at last to have been realised. M. Louis Gaumont, who has been experimenting for the last twenty years on the automatic synchronization of lip movements on the screen and the audible word, has presented the results of his experiments at a private show. The result aimed at by the inventor was for all practical purposes fully attained, complete synchronism being deficient by only a few thousandths of a second.

1947: Tour Resumes

PARIS — An even 100 of Europe's greatest cycling champions arrived in Lille from Paris last night [June 25] on the initial leg of one of the greatest bicycle races in the world, the Tour de France. The Tour, absent from the French sports scene for the last nine years, has always stirred the imagination of the French fan, and if anything can convince him that peace is really here, this first post-war version of the fabulous race should do it.

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Give Bibi and Realism A Fighting Chance

By William Safire

JERUSALEM — "A secret meeting?" roared Israel's Arik Sharon at his Jordanian counterpart as negotiations about water rights reached the critical point. "I am not a mistress!"

His prime minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, understood that the King of Jordan did not want public contact with Israelis at that moment of Palestinian furor, and so arranged a "discreet meeting" at the highest level, bringing Arik along. Result: Water started flowing even before the delighted Jordanians expected it.

"Bibi," who Tuesday survived a no-confidence vote, is a more astute negotiator than he gets credit for. With a resolute "I am not going to preside over a disastrous division in the Jewish people," he has been seeking a compromise to preserve Orthodoxy's role within the Jewish state without denigrating Conservative and Reform Judaism anywhere.

Much of the flak Mr. Netanyahu has been taking lately has been about the pace of negotiations with Yasser Arafat's regime on final borders.

Junketing world leaders bewail a "crisis" while U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright sees a "low point."

If Palestinian expectations of gaining almost all the West Bank for a state with Jerusalem as its capital have been lowered, that's constructive, even when accompanied by organized outbreaks of rage or the murder of real-estate brokers. Realism about the final settlement is better introduced sooner than later.

The bumps on the road to realistic bargaining have been Palestinian reactions to Israel's assertions of sovereignty within its own capital. Mr. Netanyahu's critics cavil about the timing of the building of houses on a barren hill within Jerusalem, but the message had to be sent that Israel's capital will remain undivided. The opposite message would invite disaster in the final stage.

"Stages" were a great mistake in the Oslo agreement. Shimon Peres's notion was to win Palestinian hearts by first making concessions about West Bank land. But then — with the salami sliced to its nubbin and no negotiating leverage left — Israel would have to hold fast to Jerusalem and call down on its head the world's opprobrium.

Mr. Netanyahu avoided that trap, as the Oslo accords permitted, by slicing the West Bank salami thinly, turning over less land now to the Palestinians than Mr. Arafat was demanding.

Was the Likud government wrong to redress that balance? I interviewed Mr. Peres's successor as head of the Labor Party, Ehud Barak, who has serious differences with Mr. Netanyahu on negotiating technique.

Mr. Barak, a former general, may well be prime minister of an Israel whose borders have been negotiated by Benjamin Netanyahu. He is not above needling Bibi about Likud's internal battles: "We haven't set up a shadow government because Likud already has one."

Mr. Barak has adopted Yitzhak Rabin's sense of urgency about risking a hasty Palestinian deal, with an eye toward greater danger from Iran and Iraq; Mr. Netanyahu thinks such a need to agree weakens Israel's position.

However, when asked about the notion of giving great chunks of the West Bank to Mr. Arafat before final talks, Mr. Barak noted pointedly that years ago, when this came up in the cabinet, he abstained. He didn't object publicly then because it would have been "misinterpreted."

Mr. Netanyahu's approach is to apply patient pressure, moving to the endgame now. If Mr. Arafat sees that terror tactics do not panic the Israelis, and if he cannot inveigle the United States and Egypt to impose a solution — then realism will be given a chance.

Everyone knows what the deal can be. The map of the "Allon Plan Plus" is no secret, with Israel's security zones in the West Bank administering fewer than 50,000 Arabs; a contiguous, viable Palestinian state stares mapmakers in the face.

But pronouncements of crisis in the absence of one-sided concessions only encourage Mr. Arafat to hold out for the "sharing" of Jerusalem, which is the deal-breaker.

I used to write Nixon speeches denouncing dovish proposals about Vietnam — at the time similar proposals were being made by the president's agent in a back channel. It is inconceivable that such contact has not been going on, or won't be soon.

Outsiders, lay off. Give patient realism a chance.

The New York Times

How Consumers Can Help Save the World's Forests

By Francis Sullivan

GODALMING, England — We all use wood in some form every day of our lives — in fact, on average we each consume more than 1.5 kilograms daily. In the developing world, firewood is the main requirement, while pulp and paper products are the main wood products consumed in developed countries.

These wood products come from forests that are being cut far faster than they are being replanted. This is bad news for consumers.

MEANWHILE

When firewood starts running out in Africa or South Asia, people must turn to burning dung and agricultural residues to cook their food. This means fewer nutrients return to the soil to guarantee future agricultural production. When timber starts running out, businesses have to find alternative sources of raw materials to satisfy consumer demand.

With population rising and forested areas rapidly decreasing, it is clear that many countries will soon cease to be self-sufficient in wood products. Already Japan and Britain import more than 80 percent of their wood requirements. A number of countries that used to export have become major importers. Thailand, for example, is now the world's largest importer of tropical sawn timber, while the Philippines, which was one of the largest timber exporters in the 1970s, is a net importer.

What can be done to prevent consumption of the world's remaining forest resources? It is clear that although the timber trade is the single greatest threat to those resources, it is also a key force that can help repair the damage and set the world on the path to sustainable forest use. Farsighted companies have begun to team up with environmentalists to work jointly toward a solution.

Just over five years ago, the first forest product "buyers' group" was established. It developed as a partnership between WWF, the World Wide Fund for Nature, and British companies that undertook to phase out the use and sale of wood and wood products that did not come from well-managed forests. Initially, 16 companies joined the group. It now has 73 members. Participating companies search for wood products that come from forests that have been audited and certified as well-managed.

The buyers' group concept has spread to other countries, including Belgium, the Netherlands and Austria. In April, buyers' groups were launched in Germany, the largest wood-consuming nation in Europe, and in the United States, the largest wood consumer in the world. Similar launches are planned later in the year in Japan, Denmark, Ireland, Australia and New Zealand.

The program is not confined to developed countries. There are plans to establish a buyers' group in Brazil.

The key to the success of this program is the existence of an international body that controls the way forest certification and timber labeling is carried out. This body, the Forest Stewardship Council, is based in Mexico but has a national presence in nearly 30 countries.

What should consumers do? More than 50 forests have been certified by the council in 17 countries, so there is "managed" wood — although only a relatively small amount — on the market. In Britain alone more than 600 product lines carry the council's logo. Consumers can make a difference by looking out for the logo and choosing to buy the products that carry it. They can also put pressure on businesses and suppliers to join a buyers' group. Research shows that consumer concern about the perilous state of the world's forests remains high.

If buyers' groups can continue to improve control of the way timber is extracted from forests, they may provide a model for better management of many other commercially exploited wild species, such as fish.

Of course, some timber traders and timber-producing countries see the development of forest certification as a threat. Their business has succeeded as a result of rapid and unsustainable exploitation. But if they are to have a future in the wood products industry, they too must switch to certified, well-managed forestry.

The writer is director of the WWF's Forests for Life Campaign, based in Britain. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Spy Central

Gerald Segal's article "Hong Kong Has a Promising Future as the Asian Spy Hub" *(Opinion, June 25)* is about 40 years late.

Mr. Segal, whose writing I greatly admire, has to be aware of Hong Kong's use by many nations, particularly the People's Republic of China, as a spy center and window to the Western world since the mid-1950s. In the 1960s the joke among Western intelligence and counterintelligence officers assigned to Hong Kong was that if one more electronic eavesdropping device were installed, the island would sink.

What has changed in recent months is the dismantling of Hong Kong's own highly effective counterintelligence operations. This should give all parties more freedom to operate.

DANIEL A. GROVE.
Hong Kong.

Outrageous Diatribe

Regarding "In an 'Abortion Culture,' Babies Are Disposable" (Meanwhile, June 13) by George F. Will:

Melissa Drexler's act of infanticide is indeed outrageous. So also is Mr. Will's use of the episode in his diatribe against abortion. The article contains unfair rhetoric that presents a complex issue as if it were one-dimensional, and uses crass language intended to shock the reader and distract him from responding rationally.

Consider Mr. Will's condemnation of an educational initiative meant to promote individual responsibility: Miss Drexler "has grown up in a society that does not stress deferral of gratification, and it's not her fault that the baby arrived during the prom, for Pete's sake. She has come of age in a society where condom-dispensing schools teach sex education in the modern manner, which has been well described as plumbing for hedonists."

Had Miss Drexler attended to that instruction, the appalling episode at her prom would never have occurred. It is the ban on discussing contraception with young people, not the programs to remedy a societal shortcoming, that accounts for the inordinate number of abortions — and unwanted babies — in America today.

Furthermore, Mr. Will flattens the issue when he condemns abortion as simply "the killing of something." The morality of a particular abortion depends on whether that "something" is an embryo or fetus; if it is healthy or genetically diseased, and if it is destined to be an adored baby or an unwanted one.

The crowning misinformation, however, is Mr. Will's insinuation that modern science vindicates the anti-abortion platform. He quotes a physician: "How much more convenient if we lived in the 13th century," when arguments about the onset of life were legitimate.

This avoids the true question underlying the abortion debate. The issue is not the onset of life at the cellular level, but the development of a conscious being possessing what is termed "human dignity." What this quality is in biological terms and when it is acquired by the developing organism is as unknown to scientists today as it was to people seven centuries ago.

ETHAN SHIMONY.
Budapest.

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Herald Tribune

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INTERNATIONAL

Search for a 'Missing' Box

White House Was Threatened With Warrant

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Whitewater prosecutors suggested last year that they would seek a warrant to search President Bill Clinton's living quarters at the White House for a box they contended was relevant to their investigation, lawyers and others familiar with the matter say.

Horrified at the prospect of investigators rummaging through the first family's rooms, the White House reached a compromise with the independent counsel, Kenneth Starr: three White House aides would search the rooms instead.

Two White House lawyers at the time, Jane Sherburne and Miriam Nemetz, and an usher, Gary Walters, scoured the building but found no box, said people familiar with the subject, speaking on condition of anonymity. "Sherburne and Nemetz were given a general description of a box and they combed the place high and low, top-down, looking in the Clintons' closets, under the beds, in all the rooms," one person said.

Those who knew about the search said it was carried out in connection with Mr. Starr's inquiry into the White House's handling of documents from the office of Vincent Foster after his death.

"The specter of a search warrant was raised and the reaction at the White House was, 'Look, come on, there has to be another way to do this,' " another person said.

Mark Humphrey/The Associated Press

GORE'S EXHIBIT — Vice President Al Gore holding up a child's school chair Wednesday as he addressed the annual Family Reunion conference in Nashville, Tennessee. To illustrate a point, Mr. Gore used the example of an adult trying to fit into a child-sized chair.

HONG KONG: *Press Expects a Battle*

Continued from Page 1

Communist Party. The willingness of China's critics to stay on is a tribute to the upbeat mood in Hong Kong, and it means that for the first time in Communist China's history, one part of the country will abound in books and magazines openly hostile to the rulers.

Yet the optimism in Hong Kong also sets the stage for a major confrontation in the next few years with Communist hard-liners who never met a publication that they did not like to censor. At stake is Hong Kong's role as an information hub for all of Asia.

Hong Kong is a special headache for international news organizations. Time, Newsweek, the news agencies, CNN and The Wall Street Journal all have regional editions or offices based in Hong Kong, and the International Herald Tribune, owned by The New York Times Co. and The Washington Post Co., is printed here.

This is a regional center for news bureaus for publications all over the world, with more foreign correspondents than any other city in Asia. And for decades, Hong Kong has been a prime center for China watchers who publish books and magazines that poke through the Communist Party's dirty laundry.

Can this situation endure? No one really knows, but 86 percent of Hong Kong business executives polled recently by the Far Eastern Economic Review predicted that the territory's press would no longer be free under Chinese rule.

The Hong Kong press is already losing some of its vigor, although the responsibility for that seems to lie more with Hong Kong capitalists than with Chinese Communists.

Without Beijing's having even taken control of the territory, many publications have already begun censoring themselves. Martin C. M. Lee, the leader of the democracy forces in Hong Kong, describes it as "bending even before the wind starts to blow."

This year, the most distinguished of Hong Kong's newspapers, Ming Pao, has reduced the space given to columnists critical of China and has toned down its previously aggressive reporting of China and of Hong Kong politics. Even some foreign-edited English-language publications are making a preemptive retreat.

In a sprawling Roman Catholic mission on a hillside on the south side of Hong Kong Island, Sister Betty Ann Maheu edits Tripod, a newsletter about the Catholic Church in China. Her brow furrowed as she explained her new soft-hitting editorial policy.

"Initially, I think our themes will change, to avoid being political," she said. "You've got to stand by your principles, but you've got to be careful. Because if you're shut down, that won't do any good either."

If foreigners shielded by the Catholic Church feel intimidated, the anxiety is even greater among Hong Kong Chinese who have no such protections.

"The most insidious thing is that reporters and editors have stopped going after negative aspects of the transition," said one newspaper reporter, who is concerned enough to be considering a switch to a new field.

This is, to be sure, not a universal view. Many business executives argue that the distinguishing feature of the news coverage about Hong Kong these days — particularly in the foreign press — is a lurid emphasis on worst-case scenarios that ignores the self-confidence that is much the most obvious side of Hong Kong.

Another basic question is simply whether press freedom matters very much for Hong Kong as a whole. Journalists warn that Hong Kong's currency is information and that the territory will collapse as a business center if it loses the free flow of news. But others argue that a vigorous press is a luxury for Hong Kong rather than a necessity.

"The fact is that Singapore, with press censorship, is a business center, and the Philippines, without censorship, is not," said Robert Broadfoot, a business consultant in Hong Kong who has just produced a report on the news media in the region. "If you're looking at where investment is going, it's going to China, which has the heaviest censorship."

In the 1980s, there was widespread speculation that some of these news organizations might have to move to a new home after 1997. But in fact, Western publications are not only keeping their headquarters in Hong Kong but expanding them.

"For 50 years our Asia edition had been edited in New York," said Donald Morrison, the editor of Time magazine's Asia edition, with a circulation of 300,000. "Now this year we moved every vestige of it to Hong Kong. We think this is a great place to run a regional news operation."

So far only a few publications — principally China-watching publications edited by Christian groups — have moved from Hong Kong for political reasons.

The handover to China marks the first time that most Western news organizations have had major assets and operations under Communist rule, and it raises the delicate question of whether China will gain leverage over the editorial policies of Western news organizations.

ISRAEL: *Anti-Netanyahu Ripples Spread*

Continued from Page 1

for money and jobs, the prime minister still managed to muster only two-thirds of his own party for a vote of confidence in the government late Tuesday night.

Whether the dissidents can topple him is far less clear, and many political oddsmakers still bet against.

But the ripple effects of the attempt are already being felt further afield, because Mr. Netanyahu has even less running room than before in the broken-down effort to negotiate an Israeli-Palestinian peace.

With Mr. Meridor and some other centrist legislators now poised to vote Mr. Netanyahu out of office if they can, the prime minister is further beholden to the religious nationalists on his coalition's right.

One apparent sign of that is his newfound enthusiasm for Ariel Sharon, who is poised to inherit Mr. Meridor's powerful finance job and a seat on the three-person "inner cabinet" governing talks with the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat.

Mr. Sharon, a prime patron of Jewish settlement on the West Bank and the father of Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon, told the newspaper Ma'ariv that he has asked Mr. Netanyahu for the additional job of running Israel's negotiations with the Arabs himself.

"I am the only one who is capable of reaching a formula and successfully conducting the negotiations with the Palestinians," he said.

An aide, Raanan Gissin, confirmed the Ma'ariv report but took strong exception to a headline saying Mr. Sharon wanted to lead the talks "with Arafat."

"He will negotiate with the Palestinians, but not with Arafat," Mr. Gissin said, alluding to Mr. Sharon's unchanged belief that the Palestinian leader is a war criminal and terrorist. "This is completely off."

Mr. Sharon's ascendance, though widely reported, is not yet a done deal, in part because Foreign Minister David Levy is dead set against it.

Beginning Tuesday, when he began refusing Mr. Netanyahu's phone calls, Mr. Levy became the latest of the prime minister's coalition partners to let it be known he was ready to walk out the door.

"Netanyahu's coalition partners smell blood and act like a pack of predatory animals, each trying to snatch his pound of flesh, before the prime minister pulls himself together or collapses," wrote the right-leaning Ma'ariv columnist Yosef Lapid.

BLAIR: *Call for Sinn Fein Commitment to Nonviolence*

Continued from Page 1

sued contacts with all sides in the conflict more aggressively than her predecessors have, and a new government had been elected in Dublin and a new prime minister, Bertie Ahern, named with a perceived greater flexibility toward Sinn Fein.

Mr. Blair said Wednesday that the killings had had repercussions for Sinn Fein's "credibility" in the United States, where the prime minister just spent three days. President Bill Clinton, he noted, had condemned them "in exactly the same terms as I did."

While in the United States, Mr. Blair appealed to Americans to stop giving aid to the IRA, echoing a longtime complaint by British governments that Americans were unknowingly funding violence.

He told the House of Commons on Wednesday that three days before the killings of the two constables in Lurgan he had sent a written aide memoire to Sinn Fein, setting out the terms of what was needed to gain re-entry to the talks and the period of time, six weeks, that the government would need to conclude that the cease-fire declaration was "sincere" one.

"I have dealt straight with them," the prime minister said Wednesday of Sinn Fein. "I expect straight dealing in return. We and the other parties will not be waiting around for them."

He repeated an earlier warning that "the settlement train is leaving, with or without them."

Mr. Blair is also trying to take the heat out of the season of Protestant marches, that ended in violence last year. The choice of Lurgan, a County Armagh town in the very area where the marches are due to begin early next month was seen as an effort by the IRA to provoke retaliation by Loyalist paramilitaries, plunging Northern Ireland back into the tit-for-tat violence that has been largely abated in recent years.

"There is no time to waste," Mr. Blair said. "The situation on the ground in Northern Ireland is fragile."

KOREA: *North Agrees to Attend Talks*

Continued from Page 1

where early signs of famine have been reported, agreed in principle two months ago to join talks to set the terms of a four-party negotiation, but said that it first required large amounts of food aid and an easing of U.S. sanctions.

Pyongyang has now dropped those requirements, as well as a frequent demand that any peace treaty should be signed by Washington and Pyongyang but not Seoul, officials said.

Food aid, in any case, is expected to be at the top of the agenda for the August talks.

Asked whether the United States intended to send additional food aid to the North, Mr. Dinger said that there were no plans to do so.

"However," he added, "should there be another request from the international community for food aid, we'll certainly consider it."

The U.S. decision earlier this year to send food aid followed an appeal from the UN World Food Program.

U.S. officials have been frustrated by the halting efforts to draw North Korea into productive talks. Some of those most leery of the Stalinist government believe Pyongyang is using the talks merely to obtain as much food aid as possible to prop up its government and military, said James Lilley, a former U.S. ambassador to South Korea and later China.

"North Korea is inexorably trying to ingratiate itself into Western giving, without changing its system or policies, without instituting agricultural, industrial or financial reforms," said Mr. Lilley, now director of the Institute for Global Chinese Affairs at the University of Maryland.

He said he would be "pleasantly surprised" if the new contacts produced any substantial progress by year's end.

In Seoul, Paik Hak Soon, a research fellow at the Sejong Institute, a private think tank, said the North's lowering of its requirements for talks was "inevitable," given the country's severe economic distress and looming famine. The nation's economy has been contracting by a dramatic 5 percent a year.

But Mr. Paik predicted a long process.

"The North," he told Reuters, "will seek bilateral deals with the U.S. to overcome its economic woes and guarantee its survival before considering cooperation with the South."

The United States, fearful that food aid might be diverted to North Korea's large army, has refused to link such aid to the peace talks.

But on the eve of the talks in April, it announced plans to ship 50,000 metric tons of corn to the North through the World Food Program, declaring this to be a humanitarian gesture unrelated to progress toward talks.

South Korea suspended private rice donations to the North in the summer of 1995, after North Koreans detained a South Korean ship carrying food aid and arrested crewmen on spying charges.

But earlier this year, Seoul said donations could resume, and 50,000 tons of grain have since been delivered by private organizations, according to the South Korean Embassy.

The World Food Program has predicted a North Korean shortfall of 1.8 million to 2.3 million metric tons of foodstuffs this year.

Mr. Lilley said that North Korea had received an estimated 1 million metric tons of grain so far this year, in aid and trade. China is providing more than all other countries combined, he said, on terms believed to be "very generous."

Germany Denounces Neo-Nazi Music CD

Agence France-Presse

BERLIN — Neo-Nazis in Germany are distributing a compact disc whose songs encourage listeners to kill foreigners and far-left activists, the national intelligence agency said Wednesday.

"I have never seen anything so crude," said Hans-Gert Lange, spokesman for the Office for the Protection of the Constitution.

The CD was recorded by a group called the Turk-Hunters of Zillertal.

COUSTEAU: Famed Undersea Explorer Dies at 87

Continued from Page 1

His later years were clouded by family quarrels over the direction of the far-flung Cousteau enterprises, which ranged from the not-for-profit Cousteau Society and related organizations, with more than 300,000 members in Europe and the United States, to the Cousteau Oceanic Park, a theme park near Paris that filed for bankruptcy in 1991.

But Mr. Cousteau's reputation rests on an achievement of unassailable importance: he was the co-inventor and principal developer of the Aqua-Lung, better known by the acronym "scuba" for self-contained underwater breathing apparatus. The only previous options for undersea exploration were the diving bell and the helmeted diving suit. Scuba gear set divers free to explore to depths of a hundred feet and beyond.

Mr. Cousteau's other accomplishments resist pigeon-holing. To every task, he brought relentless energy, unquenchable curiosity, unshakable faith in himself, an irresistible charm and the ability to share his enthusiasms.

He was born in Saint-Andre-de-Cubzac, near Bordeaux. His father, a legal adviser and traveling companion to a peripatetic American millionaire, kept his family on the go. Young Cousteau's introduction to the sea came at the Normandy resort of Deauville. Although a sickly child, he learned to swim at age 4.

After World War I his father's new employer, another American millionaire, took the family to the United States for two years. Jacques and his older brother, Pierre, played stickball in Manhattan and went to summer camp in Vermont, where Jacques learned to hold his breath and dive to the lake bottom.

Back in France, he saved his allowance to buy an early Pathe movie camera. Before shooting his first film, at the age of 13, he took the camera apart and put it back together to find out how it worked. The homemade melodramas he filmed always credited "J. Cousteau" as producer, director and cameraman.

In 1930, he gained entrance to the French naval academy at Brest. He took a movie camera on a world training cruise and filmed rolls of exotic scenes — including an encounter with South Seas pearl divers who wore peculiar-looking goggles to search for oysters.

Mr. Cousteau enrolled in the navy's aviation school, but before he took his pilot's exam in 1933, he drove his father's sports car off a mountain road and awoke in a hospital bed with two broken arms. It probably saved his life; all but one of his classmates at the aviation school were killed in World War II.

At the Toulon naval base, Mr. Cousteau began swimming daily in the Mediterranean to strengthen his arms, on the advice of Philippe Tailliez, a fellow officer. They teamed up with a civilian named Fredric Dumas to experiment with water-tight goggles. The submarine vistas he beheld when he first put on the goggles in 1936 were a revelation.

Mr. Cousteau and his friends began tinkering with homemade snorkel hoses, insulated body-suits and portable breathing devices based on the recent invention of the compressed air cylinder. Mr. Cousteau also fashioned a waterproof housing for a movie camera.

World War II and France's quick defeat did not halt his underwater explorations. While remaining in the navy — and later spying on Italian occupation forces for the French resistance — he found time to continue his search for a self-contained breathing apparatus that would transform a diver into a free-swimming "manfish."

The search led him to the Paris office of an engineer, Emile Gagnan, who had devised an ingenious valve that allowed wartime automobiles to run on bottled cooking gas. Together, Mr. Cousteau and Mr. Gagnan adapted the valve to the task of feeding compressed air to a diver on demand and at the pressure of the surrounding water. They patented their device as the "Aqua-Lung."

By June 1943, Mr. Cousteau was ready to test the bulky 50-pound apparatus. On his first dive, he went down 60 feet. He recorded what happened in his journal: "I experimented with all possible maneuvers — loops, somersaults, and barrel rolls. I stood upside down on one finger and burst out laughing, a shrill distorted laugh. Nothing I did altered the automatic rhythm of the air. Delivered from gravity and buoyancy I flew around in space."

Mr. Cousteau convinced his navy superiors to establish an Undersea Research Group. Its mission was to perfect the techniques of scuba diving and underwater photography and to teach them to naval officers and seamen. In addition to clearing mines from French ports, the group salvaged marble columns from a 2,000-year old Roman wreck off the coast of Tunisia. Mr. Cousteau's first underwater films won prizes at the newly established Cannes Film Festival.

In the 1950s, Mr. Cousteau came into his own as an innovator and entrepreneur of undersea exploration. On permanent leave from the navy, he formed the first of a series of corporations and nonprofit organizations through which he financed expeditions, advanced environmental causes dear to him, and projected his own image as the leading explorer of the day.

Aboard a converted 66-foot minesweeper that he rechristened Calypso, Mr. Cousteau began searching for new arenas to demonstrate the latest underwater technology. The Calypso was expensive to operate, and he soon saw that the only way to realize his dream of keeping it in virtually constant operation was to turn the ship into a self-sustaining media attraction — a kind of modern-day showboat.

Mr. Cousteau's later years were marked by professional disappointments and personal losses. His younger son, Philippe, his chosen successor, was killed in a seaplane crash in 1979.

Jean-Michel, the older son, became heir-apparent to the Cousteau empire, but father and son fought constantly over management and policy, and Jean-Michel resigned from the Cousteau Society in 1992.

Three years later Mr. Cousteau went to court to prevent his son from using the family name to promote an "environmentally aware" resort in Fiji in which Jean-Michel Cousteau had a financial interest.

In 1990 his first wife, Simone, who had accompanied him on hundreds of explorations aboard the Calypso, died.

Democrats Assail Starr For New Tack in Inquiry

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Reacting to a report that Whitewater prosecutors questioned Arkansas state troopers about possible extramarital affairs by President Bill Clinton, Democratic senators asserted that the independent counsel, Kenneth Starr, had gone too far.

"As a former prosecutor, I believe the independence of this special prosecutor is seriously in question," said Senator John Kerry of Massachusetts. He added: "I think it is inappropriate to be asking questions of personal past sexual history of any kind, but of a pointed nature that they have arisen to I think just crosses the line of decency."

Tom Daschle, the Senate minority leader, called the questioning "unnecessary, and in our view it exceeds the bounds within which we felt this special prosecutor was investigating."

And James Carville, the president's former campaign architect and a critic of Mr. Starr, said: "This started as some highbrow criminal investigation and ended up as some tawdry use of federal money and power to ask about sex lives."

But Joseph DiGenova, a former U.S. attorney and independent counsel, said such a line was difficult but often necessary for prosecutors. "It's very important when you're doing what they are doing to talk to as many people as possible," he said. "What they're looking for is that maybe at a moment when the president had his guard down he might have said something out of anger or frustration. It's somewhat unpleasant but you have to do it."

CLINTON: *Starr Probes Old Relationships*

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Clinton to, or provided vehicles to transport him to, clandestine meetings with "seven or eight" of the women on the prosecutors' list. This was at times when Mrs. Clinton was out of town or asleep.

Mr. Anderson, a 12-year veteran of the force, said he also was asked to review a list of names. He said last week that he refused to answer the questions about relationships Mr. Clinton may have had with women. "I said, 'If he's done something illegal, I will tell you. But I'm not going to answer a question about women that he knew because I just don't feel like it's anybody's business.' "

The troopers said they also were asked about a half-dozen male acquaintances of Mr. Clinton's. The sources who know about the investigation said eight troopers had been questioned.

Asked Tuesday about the questioning, John Bates, deputy Whitewater counsel, said: "We are continuing to gather relevant facts from whatever witnesses, male or female, who may be available. Our obligation is to acquire information from friends, business associates or other acquaintances or confidants."

Mr. Bates said that it was "perfectly appropriate to establish the circumstances of the contact" for a potential witness, including whether Mr. Clinton had an intimate relationship or affair with the person. Mr. Starr's purpose, he said, was to ensure that the investigation was full and thorough. He added that senior lawyers in the independent counsel's office had approved the line of questioning.

Mr. Starr's investigators are trying to find people Mr. Clinton was close to in the 1980s and early 1990s, said a source familiar with the investigation, to ask them what Mr. Clinton might have told them about the Whitewater investment, the McDougals or Madison Guaranty — the bank owned by Mr. McDougal.

Investigators maintained that they did not set out to ask about Mr. Clinton's personal life, but that such questions became essential in determining who might have participated in intimate conversations with the then-governor about his financial dealings.

The special prosecutor's investigation has been the subject of much political controversy, as Democrats have accused Mr. Starr of engaging in a partisan vendetta against the Clintons that has taken him far afield of the original inquiry. Republicans, meanwhile, have charged the White House with stonewalling and trying to cover up misdeeds.

SPACE: *Crash Damages Mir*

Continued from Page 1

station has remained constant.

Frank Culbertson, the NASA official in charge of the Mir training program, said the accident knocked the spacecraft away from the ideal angle for its solar panels to gather energy from the sun.

One of Mir's six modules was quickly closed off because oxygen leaking through a gash in the station's shell was reducing the pressure to dangerous levels. NASA and Russian officials said.

The damaged capsule contained scientific equipment and personal gear belonging to the American astronaut Michael Foale. Mr. Culbertson said, adding that he did not know how much of that could be recovered.

He estimated the gash at three square centimeters — about the size of a postage stamp — and said that a space walk would be required to repair the damage, if it could be repaired at all.

Representative James Sensenbrenner, Republican of Wisconsin, who is chairman of the House Science Committee, said a second module was also shut, but NASA officials said he was mistaken.

"Since February, there have been 10 major crises involving the Mir space station," Mr. Sensenbrenner said. "We have to make a determination if the science we are doing up there is worth the American lives we are risking."

But Mr. Culbertson said the accident Wednesday was not related to the Mir's age. "This decompression could have occurred on Day 1 of the Mir's life," he said at a news conference.

Officials have not yet determined whether the accident was caused by faulty equipment or human error, said Viktor Blagov, a deputy director of the Russian Mission Control Center near Moscow.

"We have managed to stabilize the situation," Mr. Blagov said. "There is no talk about evacuating the crew or jettisoning the module."

Mr. Blagov said the atmospheric pressure aboard Mir dropped slightly after the accident but was brought back to normal. Space stations, like aircraft, are pressurized to maintain proper oxygen levels for the crew.

The crash occurred at 1:15 P.M. Moscow time, while the crew was using manual controls to practice docking the Progress cargo ship.

Mission control in Russia did not announce the problem until at least two hours later, and only after NASA made public information in the United States.

The cargo ship missed its docking at one end of the station, bounced off solar energy panels and a side of the station's Spektr module and then tumbled slowly away. A videotape taken by the astronauts showed ragged gashes in the solar panels and dents in the module's white skin.

No one was aboard the cargo ship — a bus-sized spacecraft that brings in supplies and takes out garbage. It is now orbiting the Earth near the space station. Cargo ships are routinely discarded to burn in the atmosphere.

In addition to Mr. Foale, Mir is staffed by the cosmonauts Vasili Tsibliyev and Alexander Lazutkin. Mr. Tsibliyev was at the controls when the accident occurred, but both Mr. Lazutkin and Mr. Foale were assisting him, Mr. Blagov said.

The Progress had been docked with Mir since April. Another cargo ship had been expected to dock this weekend, but that has been put off for at least 10 days, Mr. Culbertson said.

Mr. Foale has been living on Mir since mid-May, when he replaced Dr. Linenger, who experienced a series of problems during his four-month visit, including a near-miss with a Progress and a fire.

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HEALTH/SCIENCE

TOMORROW LEISURE

A Potent Hormone Gains Respect

2d Estrogen Receptor Discovered

By Natalie Angier
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — If Shakespeare had been a chemist, he would have loved estrogen, a hormone fit for comedy, tragedy and a sonnet or two.

Estrogen can be heroic, governing human fertility and nurturing the heart, bones, blood vessels and brain so persuasively that soon estrogen may be prescribed for middle-aged men as it is today for women. It can play Lady Macbeth, with blood on her hands: estrogen has been implicated in cancers of the breast, ovary and uterus, autoimmune diseases, asthma, fibroids, mood disorders and migraines.

And just when scientists think they've got estrogen figured out, the hormone turns Puckish, mocking their assumptions and rewriting the script.

Among the most radical of revisions to the estrogen story, scientists have recently discovered a second estrogen receptor, a protein that allows the cells of the body to heed estrogen's call. For decades, researchers had assumed there was only one type of estrogen receptor, one peerless, versatile molecular docking site with which estrogen must unite if the tissues of the uterus, breast or elsewhere are to respond to hormonal stimulation. Now it turns out that there is another receptor, called estrogen receptor beta, through which the potent hormone can convey its message.

And though when researchers initially detected the beta receptor last year, they thought it was merely a backup protein for the "true" estrogen receptor, a rash of new studies suggests that beta has a purpose and intricacy of its own. Scientists have found evidence of the beta receptor in organs that display little or no evidence of alpha and that nobody had thought of as being under estrogen's dominion, including the lungs, kidneys, intestines, bladder and colon.

It also exists in certain cells of the bone and blood vessels where the original receptor — now called alpha — is scarce, while being nearly absent in those cells where alpha abounds.

The new work could help resolve some longstanding puzzles about estrogen's activity, including why the hormone offers multipart benefits to the cardiovascular system and skeleton, why some women lose control of their bladders as they age, why intestinal upsets are a predictable affliction of pregnancy and why a drug like tamoxifen, used to treat or prevent breast cancer, has the paradoxical effect of inhibiting the growth of breast cells while overstimulating the cells of the uterine lining.

The findings could influence the treatment of breast cancer. By current protocol, oncologists screen biopsied breast tumor cells for the presence or absence of estrogen receptors, to determine if the cancer is sensitive to estrogen and thus likely to be inhibited by drugs that block estrogen. Today's assays rely on antibodies that only recognize estrogen receptor alpha, but it is possible that some seemingly receptor-negative tumors in fact are rich in beta receptors, and therefore potentially vulnerable to the preferred therapy of anti-estrogen drugs. Studies are under way to explore whether receptor tests should be modified to take beta into account.

OTHER recent work also underscores estrogen's reach, its capacity to influence the body far beyond what classic models of sex hormone activity had suggested. Scientists have gathered evidence that some tissues like bone, breast and vasculature not only react to estrogen circulating in the bloodstream, but also generate extra supplies of the hormone locally, using an enzyme called aromatase to convert hormone precursors into full-bore estrogen.

Asked if there was any part of the body left that estrogen did not turn out to affect, Dr. Benita S. Katzenellenbogen, a professor of physiology, cell and structural biology at the University of Illinois in Urbana who has studied the hormone since the 1970s, said: "I used to think so. Now I have my doubts. Well, maybe the spleen."

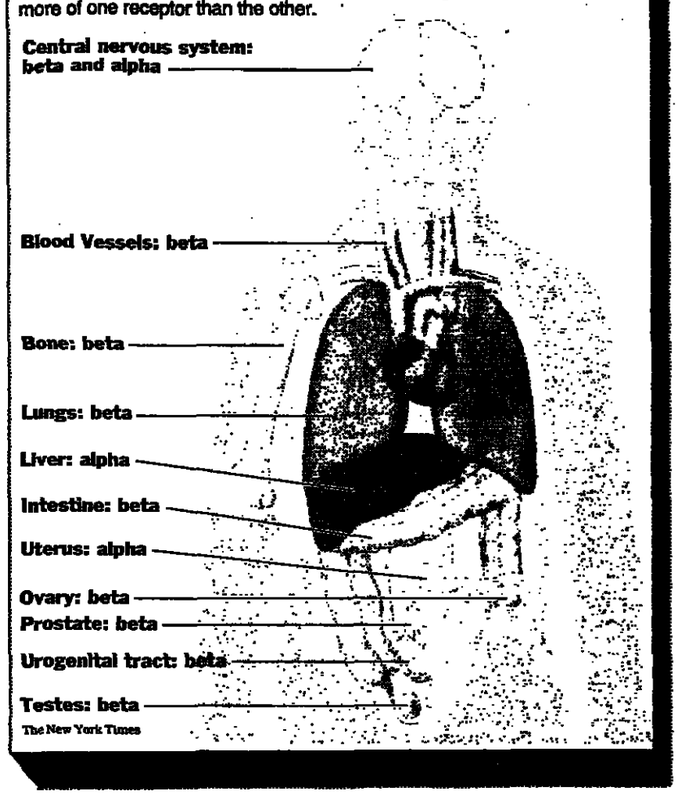
And lest anybody think that the new work has relevance only to women, it is time to put to rest — and cremate — the shibboleth of estrogen as a "female hormone." Most of the new work that has been done on estrogen receptors of either Greek suffix, and on the aromatase enzyme, applies to male and female bodies alike. Indeed, the beta receptor was first detected serendipitously, during a search for more "masculine" quarry. Dr. Jan-Ake Gustafsson and his colleagues at the Karolinska Institute in Huddinge, Sweden, were screening rodent prostate tissue in search of a novel androgen receptor, a protein responsive to the so-called male hormone, testosterone. They did not find a new androgen receptor, but they did detect something with the earmarks of an estrogen receptor.

"At first we thought we'd made a mistake, that this was a cloning artifact," said Dr. Gustafsson. But on finishing the cloning experiments, he said, "we realized we had something new."

Scientists do not yet know whether the beta receptor animates different genes than does the alpha receptor, but they have begun mapping out other provocative discrepancies.

Heeding Estrogen's Signals

Estrogen, a powerful and only partly understood hormone, has been found to have two kinds of receptor proteins — alpha and beta — that allow cells to heed its call. Further study of these receptors may solve some of the puzzles about estrogen, such as why the hormone offers benefits to both the cardiovascular system and skeleton, why some women lose control of their bladders as they age and why intestinal upsets are a predictable affliction of pregnancy. Below: which tissues and organs seem to have more of one receptor than the other.



The New York Times

The Housefly: Another Bad Habit

It May Also Carry the Ulcer Bacterium

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Could a person catch ulcers from a housefly? As preposterous as that may seem, it could happen, at least indirectly.

About 90 percent of ulcers are now known to be caused by a slender, spiral-shaped bacterium called Helicobacter pyloris, or H. pyloris. This resilient organism, found in the stomachs of a quarter of American adults, is believed to spread from person to person by way of food or water contaminated by fecal matter.

Microbiologists at St. Elizabeth's Medical Center in Boston recently demonstrated that the common housefly can become a reservoir of H. pyloris, carrying the organism on its skin and in its intestinal tract and passing the bacterium on in its excretions.

One does not have to be a scientist to envision a likely mode of transmission. People infected with H. pyloris excrete viable bacteria in their feces. Houseflies lay eggs, develop and feed on excrement — human or otherwise — and often land on unprotected food, where they may deposit the troublesome organism and pass it along to an unsuspecting consumer.

If this mode of transmission is correct, it may partly explain why H. pylorisis infection is most common in poor countries. Indoor plumbing, refrigeration and modern sanitation are often lacking, and H. pyloris infection is nearly universal.

How H. pyloris is transmitted is only one of several unsolved mysteries about a bacterium that should become as familiar to people as E. coli, Salmonella and Pneumococcus. For one thing, scientists are still not sure exactly how H. pyloris causes an ulcer, although they know how it is able to survive and flourish in the hostile acid environment of the stomach.

H. pyloris produces an enzyme, urease, which converts urea to ammonia and bicarbonate that neutralize the stomach acid and allow the organism to gain a foothold. This it does with the aid of a tail, or flagellum, and special receptors that enable it to wriggle through the stomach's protective mucus coating and attach itself to the cells that line the stomach. Once secure, the bacteria produce toxins that irritate and inflame surrounding tissue.

But the most pressing question is why, when so many people harbor this organism, often for their entire lives, do only a few develop ulcers and even fewer develop either of the two forms of stomach cancer that are also attributed to H. pyloris infection. One strain of the organism has a gene that renders it more virulent than other strains. But is this the whole answer? Are human factors also involved?

Although discovery of H. pyloris has prompted experts to discount stress as a cause of ulcers, might stress-induced changes in body chemistry explain why some people are susceptible and others are resistant to ulcers caused by this bacterium?

Then there is the treatment dilemma: the inability so far to find a simple way to cure an H. pyloris infection. Three or four drugs taken simultaneously are best able to knock out the organism, but the more complicated, costly and unpleasant the treatment regimen, the less likely people are to follow it and be cured.

Thanks to the discovery of H. pyloris just 15 years ago by two Australian scientists, Dr. Barry Marshall and Dr. J. Robin Warren, most people who develop the symptoms of an ulcer can be spared the constant threat of recurrence once they are treated with appropriate antibiotics. They no longer have to forever gobble antacids or live on a bland diet, avoiding all spices, alcohol and coffee to squelch the pain that arises in the upper abdomen whenever their stomachs are empty or they consume irritating foods.

And while reducing stress is always a good idea, ulcer or no ulcer, relaxation therapy is not essential to keeping this distressing ailment at bay.

THERE are several ways to diagnose an H. pyloris infection. The simplest and least expensive is a blood test that can detect antibodies to H. pyloris. But this test cannot distinguish between a current active infection and a prior one that has recently been cured.

A second, more expensive blood test may be needed to be certain of the diagnosis. More costly but also more precise is the recently approved urea breath test. The patient consumes a small amount of urea that has been labeled with a special form of carbon. If there are H. pyloris bacteria in the stomach, a short while later the patient will exhale carbon dioxide with the labeled carbon.

Through these tests doctors can usually avoid having to insert a fiber-optic tube through the mouth and into the stomach to examine the stomach lining and to remove a tissue sample to test for the presence of H. pyloris. Although this is the most accurate test, it is also the most expensive and discomforting and must be administered by a specialist in gastroenterology.

Who should be tested for H. pyloris? Experts recommend testing anyone who has a new or recurrent stomach or duodenal ulcer, including those who regularly take nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs like ibuprofen and aspirin, which are known to produce ulcers in some people. But people with chronic acid indigestion need not be tested because treatment to eradicate an H. pylorisis infection, if found, has not been shown to relieve their symptoms.

Is the Roswell UFO Case Closed? Maybe

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — No bodies. No bulbous heads. No secret autopsies. No spaceship. No crash. No extraterrestrials or alien artifacts of any sort. And most emphatically of all, no government cover-up.

The air force has issued its latest report on the 1947 incident in the New Mexico desert near the town of Roswell that is at the heart of claims by flying-saucer fans that extraterrestrials have visited the Earth and which has become a celebrated part of American popular culture.

The report, in voluminous detail, says the supposed mountain of alien evidence is a mirage. The air force says the shadowy doings of brave fliers, high-altitude balloons, lifelike crash dummies and saucerlike craft in the southeastern New Mexico desert at the dawn of the space age were glimpsed and embellished over the decades into false evidence of aliens.

For instance, one serviceman who crashed in a test balloon 10 miles northwest of Roswell suffered an injury that caused his head to swell and resemble the bulbous cranium of the classic science-fiction alien, the report says. This 1959 mishap, it adds, apparently led decades later to tales of a crashed extraterrestrial that walked under its own power into a military hospital.

So, too, dummies were routinely dropped from balloons to test parachutes and were sometimes lost in the desert and disfigured in suggestive ways, their hands often missing a finger. A distinguishing characteristic of the aliens supposedly sighted near Roswell, the report notes, is four fingers.

Not surprisingly, true believers in Roswell are unshaken, seeing the new report as evidence of the most egregious government cover-up of all time, one whose 50th anniversary is to be celebrated early next month with a bash in the New Mexico desert.

Critics of the report bridle at its main thesis: that civilians are confusing military activities that took place over more than a decade and falsely recalling them as a single incident. Such memory failures, critics say, are highly unlikely. But the air force in its report says the witnesses are often recalling events more than four decades old and could have easily mixed up the dates that badly.

The much-debated incident took place in a desolate stretch of desert that was surrounded by a number of secret military bases. Increasingly, the site or sites (the faithful disagree on its exact location) are today ringed by tourist attractions that play on the extraterrestrial theme. More than 100,000 sky watchers and conspiracy theorists are expected to visit Roswell for the incident's golden anniversary celebration during the first week of July.

The hullabaloo got started in July 1947 when a ranch foreman, W.W. Brazel, found strange, shiny material littering the ground. He turned it over to the sheriff, who gave it to the military authorities at the nearby air base.

On July 8, the Roswell Army Air Field issued a news release about the crash of a flying disk, prompting a local newspaper, The Roswell Daily Record, to run an article under the headline: "RAAF Captures Flying Saucer." Military officials retreated the next day, calling the curious debris merely a downed weather balloon. The matter was largely forgotten until the late 1970s with the birth of what eventually became a small industry of experts, books, articles and television shows recounting alien visitations and conspiracy theories.

Under growing pressure from true believers and curious congressmen, the air force in February 1994 began to investigate just what took place many decades ago, its review including military data that had been classified secret during the cold war.

A 23-page report made public in September 1994 said the silvery wreckage in the desert had been part of a top-secret system of atomic espionage. Carried high into the atmosphere by balloon, the spy sensors listened for reverberations from Soviet nuclear blasts. But the 1994 report said nothing about extraterrestrial beings, who in various accounts of the Roswell crash number between two and eight, dead and sometimes alive. The silence arose because the air force found nothing in the balloon saga to account for the reports of aliens, so it ignored the topic at the time.

The new Roswell report, titled "Case Closed," was written by Captain James McAndrew, an intelligence officer. Its 231 pages are designed to go beyond the 1994 report by revealing more about federal work in the desert and examining what apparently inspired sightings of not only alien artifacts but of the extraterrestrials themselves.

IN places it is grim. For instance, it describes the crash of a KC-97G military plane near Roswell that killed 11 fliers, leaving their bodies badly burned and reeking of fuel. The stench was so foul that identification work at the Roswell air base was moved from the small hospital to the commissary, which had a large refrigerator. The air force report suggests that this crash, recalled decades later by a civilian who visited the air base and talked to workers there, prompted his account of small, black, mangled, dead aliens who smelled so bad that their autopsies were moved from the base hospital to a facility better suited to the dissections.

This civilian, W. Glenn Dennis, has been called the "star witness" of the Roswell incident. Mr. Dennis is president of the International UFO Museum and Research Center, which was founded in 1991 and is on Main Street in Roswell.

The new air force report focuses on military work and accidents from 1947 to 1976 and says many of the claims about extraterrestrials are based on mistaken memories and, in fact, are pieced together from military work that took place over many years.

The desert work focused on the development of spy gear and high-altitude escape systems. Starting in 1950, for instance, balloons rising as high as 19 miles dropped dozens of lifelike dummies to perfect parachutes for pioneering pilots, including those in the X-15 rocket plane and the U-2 spy plane. The dummies landed all over the New Mexico desert, with several lost.

The report also tells of other activity in New Mexico that conceivably was mistaken for extraterrestrial craft. A V-shaped balloon flown in 1965, for instance, bears a striking resemblance to the sketch of an alien spacecraft drawn by an anonymous witness. And the report notes that desert balloons between 1966 and 1972 lifted and dropped mock interplanetary probes. The program was designed to aid NASA research, but to the untrained eye the probes looked like flying saucers.

"The incomplete and inaccurate intermingling" of actual events, the report concludes, over the decades has resulted in a "sensational story" about aliens from another world crashing in the desert at Roswell. But the tale "cannot withstand close scrutiny when compared to official records."

Natural Antibiotic Is Found in the Skin

Reuters

LONDON — Human skin produces a natural antibiotic that helps protect the body from bacteria, German researchers said Wednesday. Jens Schroeder and colleagues at the University of Kiel, who called the antibiotic human beta-defensin-2 (hBD-2), said it could form the basis for new drugs.

"Our observations show that human skin contains a chemical shield," they wrote in a letter to the science journal Nature. "Disruption of this shield, as in cystic fibrosis, might be a reason for recurrent infections of skin."

They found the antibiotic while investigating why people with psoriasis, which causes itching and flaking, did not have more skin infections. Tests showed the antibiotic was very effective against common bacteria like E coli — one strain of which causes food poisoning — and the infectious yeast Candida albicans. It was less effective against staphylococcus bacteria, which naturally live on the skin and which can sometimes cause fatal infections.

One other "natural" antibiotic has been found in the body. Known as hBD-1, it is found in the bladder, genitals and lungs.

IN BRIEF

More on Fertility Drugs And Ovarian Cancer

WASHINGTON (WP) — As the use of fertility drugs increases, researchers have been eager to determine whether these medications that spur women to produce eggs are also linked to cancer of the ovary. Some recent studies have concluded that the drugs do increase the risk of the cancer, while other studies have found that they don't.

Danish researchers sought to clarify the matter in a study of all women in Denmark under the age of 60 who developed ovarian cancer from 1989 to 1994. The study, in the journal Fertility and Sterility, published by the American Society for Reproductive Medicine, included 684 women with ovarian cancer and a control group of 1,721 women without cancer.

The study found that women who had never delivered babies were 1.5 to 2 times as likely as those who had become mothers to develop ovarian cancer. Those who were infertile and did not use drugs to induce pregnancy had an even greater risk.

At the same time, the researchers found no increase in ovarian cancer risk in women who used fertility drugs, no matter whether the medications produced pregnancy or not.

Risk of Osteoporosis

WASHINGTON (WP) — Whatever causes osteoporosis in women after menopause, it is not high caffeine intake, a study by researchers at Penn State University suggests.

The study included 138 healthy women, ages 55 to 70, with no history of tobacco use and little or no hormone replacement therapy. Researchers measured bone mineral density in the hips and other bones of the women and gauged the results against their daily consumption of low (zero to 2 cups), moderate (3-4 cups) and high (5 or more cups) amounts of coffee or its equivalent.

Caffeine intake — mostly from coffee or tea — did not affect the women's bone density, the study concluded, even among women of comparable age, weight and exercise habits.

The findings were reported in the American Journal of Clinical Nutrition by a team from Penn State's College of Medicine. Previous studies had linked osteoporosis to caffeine intake.

Loss of bone density in postmenopausal women leads to osteoporosis — or porous and brittle bones — and increases the risk of fractures. Inactivity, smoking and low calcium intake are known factors in osteoporosis, according to the National Osteoporosis Foundation.

Previous studies suggesting a link between caffeine intake and risk of osteoporosis, they said, may have failed to fully consider the influence of other factors, such as smoking, body weight, exercise, calcium consumption and hormone replacement therapy.

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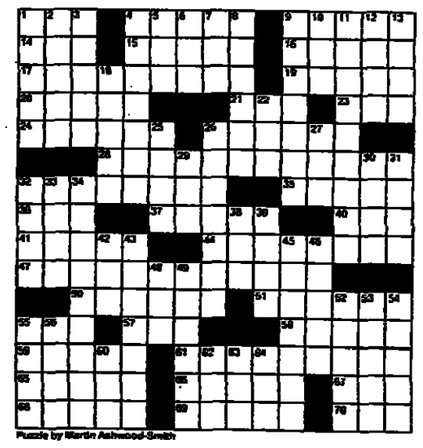
CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Historic introduction?
4 Clamorous
9 Gothic architectural feature
14 Grp. overseeing early reactors
15 Slowly
16 Auriculate
17 Start of an Erma Bombeck quip
19 "—— Honey Are You?" (Fats Waller hit)
20 Dey TV series
21 Kind of wheels
23 He's a real doll
24 Rapper?
25 Terrorize
28 Quip, part 2
32 Dieter's no-no
35 —— operas (Gilbert and Sullivan works)
36 - Jims
37 Quip, part 3
40 First mate?
41 Rib-ticklers
44 Set straight
47 Quip, part 4
50 Actress Donohoe
51 Sticking point?
55 Ax
57 Crack or jack follower
58 Twilled fabric
59 Stomach - -
61 End of the quip
65 The merry widow in "The Merry Widow"
66 "Aha!"
67 London Zoo feature?
68 'Mid
69 Trades
70 GQ staff, e.g.

DOWN
1 Barn items
2 Summation
3 Dangerous bacteria
4 Female member of the bar?
5 Churchill's "so few": Abbr.
6 Famous Brum
7 Gone by
8 The Desert Fox
9 Baubles
10 Word to a doctor
11 Covered costs
12 ——-majesté
13 Paradise lost
18 Corday's victim, 1793
22 " —— luck?"
25 Astronauts' ade
26 Arrestee's rights, familiarly
27 Half a dance
29 Debussy subject
30 Gad about
31 Got a load of
32 Suva is its capital
33 Takes one's breath away
34 Longtime NBC Symphony conductor
38 Flight formation
39 Long spar
42 The piper's son
43 Rebukes sharply
45 Four o'clock services
46 Lawn tool
48 ——Cat
49 Luggage necessities
52 Nibble
53 Encouraged, with "on"
54 Saxophonist's supply
55 Ones going through a stage?
56 Have (flip out)
60 Fort ——, N.J.
62 Fiddle stick
63 LAX info
64 Kind of treatment



Puzzle by Martin Ashwood-Smith

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

Solution to Puzzle of June 25

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IN BRIEF

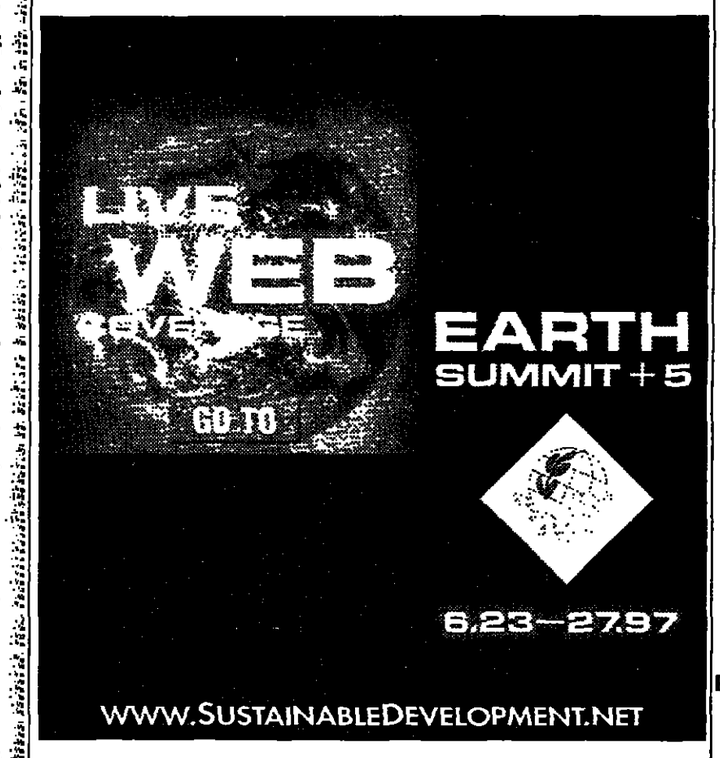
هكذا من الأصل

NYSE

Wednesday's 4 P.M. Close

Nationwide prices not reflecting late trades elsewhere.

The Associated Press.



Continued on Page 17

هكذا من الأصل

Luxury Amid Lions: New Wildlife Safari

African Chain of Game Lodges Thrives

By Donald G. McNeil Jr.
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — The most famous employee of the Conservation Corp. of Africa is not Dave Varty or Alan Bernstein, its founders.

Nor is it a member of the Getty family, a major investor.

It is Zibane Mazibuko, a poacher caught with a dead antelope on the company's Phinda Game Reserve.

He has been featured in environmental magazines as an example of Conscorp's enlightened attitude toward the African communities in which it operates game lodges.

Instead of turning Mr. Mazibuko over to the police, Conscorp handed him over to his village's headman for

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

trial. Normally, he would have been fined a cow or two. But Mr. Mazibuko was too poor to own a cow so a deal was arranged — he would work free at the Phinda Game Reserve for three months, making bricks by hand.

After his sentence, Mr. Mazibuko asked to stay on, but for pay. With a Conscorp loan, he bought brick-making machinery and now has 10 employees making bricks for customers in nearby towns.

Recently, Conscorp gave him a contract to make bricks for a new lodge.

Conscorp is an unusual company. It is at the forefront of eco-tourism, Africa's hottest growth business. It offers an old colonial experience — come to Africa, see its wildlife, be waited on hand and foot — but its attitude is distinctly the new South Africa.

Conscorp builds schools and clinics near its lodges, and it employs as many local people as possible, not just as cooks and chambermaids but as builders, ironworkers and game trackers.

It buys seed for local farmers and teaches them to plant vegetables, which it then buys for its tables. It buys materials for local artists and sells their work in its curio shops.

It hires people to clear trees, then buys the charcoal they produce from the wood they carry home.

It is rooted in Africa, but incorporated on the Isle of Man, and most of its financing and customers are Europeans or Americans.

"There are people who live beside our reserves who've never seen an elephant," said Natalie Abratt, a company spokeswoman. "We bus kids in, give them lunch, take them on a two-hour game drive with one of our trackers and then talk to them about eco-tourism."

The rationale is partly neighborliness and partly a gamble that the bigger the stake local people have in the lodge, the less likely they will be to poach, take the company to court or even object when the occasional elephant herd runs amok in their cornfields.

Conscorp grew out of one lodge in South Africa — Londolozi, or Place of the Leopard — that had been the family game farm and hunting lodge inherited by Mr. Varty and his brother, John.

Mr. Bernstein, 38, a real estate developer with a background in finance and civil engineering, who had stayed at Londolozi as a teenager, sold Mr. Varty on the idea of a chain of luxury lodges.

Seven years later, Conscorp is running 22 lodges in Africa, including Kenya and Zanzibar. It is negotiating for properties in Brazil, Indonesia and Malaysia. Africa is nearly 20 percent of the world's land mass, but it gets only 4 percent of its tourist dollars.

The company is privately held now, but it expects to make a public offering within a year, said Mr. Bernstein, its deputy chairman.

Conscorp's secret is to keep lodges small, beautiful, isolated and expensive. Prices range from $260 to $650 a person per night, with a $300 average.

No lodge accommodates more than 40 people, and bedrooms are usually chalets or tents on a hillside.

The hill may be unfenced and people arriving or leaving after dark now must wait for armed escorts.

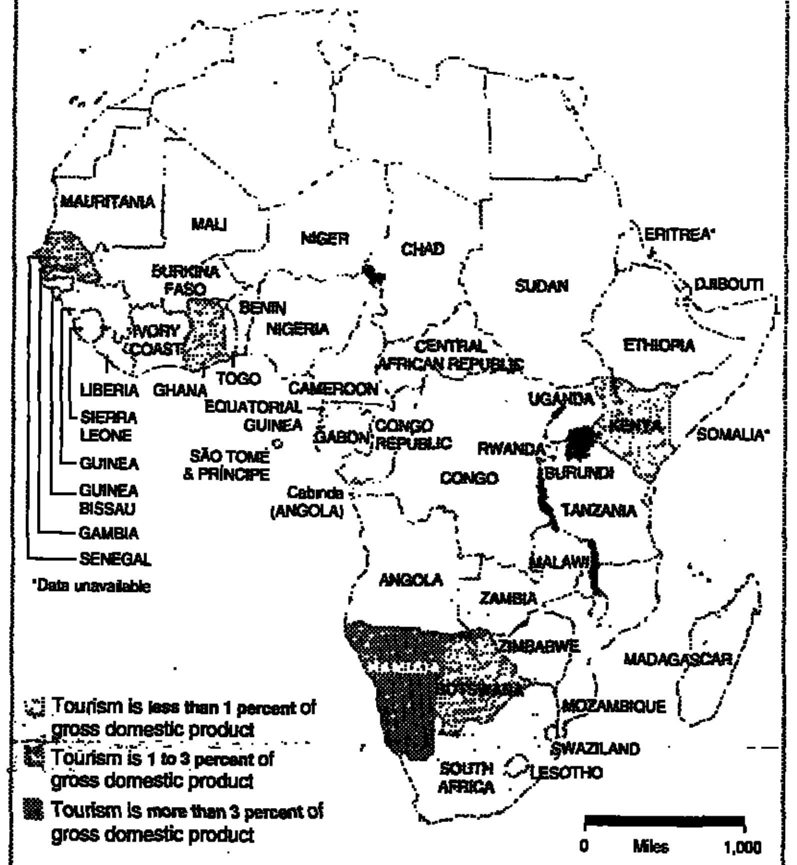
That policy was instituted after a woman guest left dinner at the lodge to fetch a sweater from her accommodations and was eaten by a lioness.

A full day involves rising at 5 A.M. for a three-hour game drive, breakfast, pool time, then lunch, an afternoon bush walk with a rifle-toting ranger, a four-hour drive, followed by game-spotting by searchlight and dinner.

The formula is lucrative. Revenue totaled $30 million last year and is expected to be $55 million this year.

The largest stockholders are members of the Getty family, Hambros PLC, a British banking unit of Sakura Bank Ltd. of Japan; the pension fund of a South African chemical workers' union, Southern Sun Hotels and the Welcome Trust, a British charity.

Though Africa is promoting "eco-tourism," which brings travelers in contact with nature in the wild, much of the continent is still struggling to build tourism into a significant economic force. It represents more than a quarter of the economy of the Seychelles, but less than 1 percent of output in most other sub-Saharan African countries. By comparison, tourism is 5.8 percent of the American gross domestic product.



Source: C.I.A. 1995 World Factbook; World Tourism Organization NYT

U.S. Court Upholds Insider-Trading Rule

'Misappropriators' Can Be Liable

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Investors can be prosecuted for using inside information to buy or sell a company's stock even if they do not work for the company or owe it any legal duty, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled Wednesday.

The highest U.S. court upheld, 6 to 3, one of the federal government's most powerful enforcement weapons in fighting insider-trading abuses.

The court ruled that the government was correct in its interpretation of an important section of the securities law that makes it a crime for a person to use confidential information in securities trading.

Under the government's theory, if an individual "misappropriates" secret information and trades on it, it is illegal because the person has breached a trust or duty, even if the individual is not a traditional insider at the company whose stock is at issue.

The chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, which handles insider-trading cases, hailed the ruling.

"This decision reaffirms the SEC's efforts to make the stock market fair to all people, whether you're a Wall Street veteran or Main Street newcomer," said the chairman, Arthur Levitt. "This decision is a reminder to all investors that insider trading is cheating and will be vigorously prosecuted."

The high court reinstated the conviction of a Minneapolis lawyer, James Herman O'Hagan, who was accused of making $4.3 million by trading on confidential information about a planned takeover bid for Pillsbury Co.

Mr. O'Hagan was convicted on 57 counts and sentenced to 18 months in prison.

An appeals court had thrown out the charges, saying Mr. O'Hagan could not be prosecuted because he learned about the secret takeover plans from a lawyer for the buyer, Grand Metropolitan PLC. Because Mr. O'Hagan had no formal connection or obligation to Pillsbury, the appeals court said, he could not be accused as an insider for trading that company's stock and options.

The Supreme Court, in an opinion by Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, said it did not matter that Mr. O'Hagan had no formal connection to Pillsbury. Mr. O'Hagan violated the law when he deceived his law firm, which represented Grand Met, by using information about the takeover to make a profit.

"Misappropriators deceive by pretending loyalty to a principal, while secretly using the principal's information for personal gain," she said from the bench in summarizing the ruling.

Insider trading ordinarily applies to transactions by people who have confidential information because they work for the company whose stock they are trading. In addition, people who are tipped off by an insider can be prosecuted for insider trading.

But during the 1980s the Securities and Exchange Commission broadened its definition of insider trading to bar trading in a company's stock by someone who has confidential information but does not work for the company or owe it any legal duty.

"It is a fair assumption that trading on the basis of material, nonpublic information will often involve a breach of duty of confidentiality to the bidder or target company or their representatives," Justice Ginsburg wrote.

Chief Justice William Rehnquist and Justices Clarence Thomas and Antonin Scalia were the dissenters in the case.

In addition, the high court voted, 9 to 0, to uphold mail fraud convictions against Mr. O'Hagan.

The 8th Circuit Court of Appeals court had thrown out those charges, saying that if the lawyer's insider trading was not illegal to begin with, then it was not against the law to use the mail to further the alleged scheme.

(Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)

Hashimoto Wants Europeans To Have a 'Major Currency'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

THE HAGUE — Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto of Japan said Wednesday that he was in favor of a strong single currency for the European Union and that Japan's widening trade surplus with the EU was a "temporary phenomenon."

Speaking at a news conference after the annual European Union-Japan summit in The Hague, Mr. Hashimoto said that Japan was very interested in moves toward European monetary union and that Japan was trying to educate business executives and officials on the implications of a single currency.

"We would like to see it have a status as a major currency," he said. "We have adopted a forward-looking approach to the issue."

The Japanese leader said the completion of a reform of financial services will help save the yen from being relegated to a second-tier currency.

Mr. Hashimoto also said too much emphasis was being placed on Japan's trade figures, adding that the current surplus would not increase significantly in the medium term. In May, Japan's trade surplus with the EU soared 231 percent, to 207 billion yen ($1.81 billion).

He added that the recent expansion in Japan's trade surplus with the EU was likely to recede.

"On the short term, both imports and exports have increased and that is the trend," he said. "People tend to be preoccupied by the surplus."

Over the past few years, Mr. Hashimoto said, the "trade imbalance has been improving gradually." To help further reduce it "various discussions will start on distribution and deregulation," he added.

The EU's chief trade official, Sir Leon Brittan, said the EU had "concerns" about the trade deficit with Japan. He said Mr. Hashimoto's confidence that the deficit was only temporary would give the EU "something to return to" if it does not happen.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

OPEC Ministers Agree to Freeze Oil-Output Ceiling

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VIENNA — OPEC ministers have agreed to freeze their output ceiling, OPEC's secretary-general, Rilwanu Lukman, said Wednesday at meetings in Vienna.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries also secured a pledge by its 11 members to cut back production that exceeded the output quota of 25.033 million barrels a day, Mr. Lukman said. Monitors said routine violations of the quota added about 2 million barrels a day to the figure.

Mr. Lukman said the new OPEC freeze would last until the end of the year, with the 11 members keeping their existing oil output quotas unchanged.

The agreement was expected.

"Everybody agreed to adhere to their quotas," said Abdalla Salem El-Badri, Libya's oil minister and OPEC's president.

The price of Brent oil for August delivery rose to $18.22 a barrel in London from $17.87 on Tuesday.

Boeing Is Seeking to Ease EU Concerns

Bloomberg News

SEATTLE — Boeing Co. may offer to change a sole-supplier provision in sales contracts with three U.S. airlines in order to win European Union antitrust approval for its purchase of McDonnell Douglas Corp., an attorney familiar with the transaction said Wednesday.

The exclusivity provisions have been the main sticking point for European Commission officials reviewing Boeing's proposed $15 billion purchase of McDonnell Douglas. The clauses could cut off Europe's Airbus Industrie from doing business with three of the largest U.S. airlines for the next 20 years.

In recent months, AMR Corp.'s American Airlines, Delta Air Lines Inc. and Continental Airlines Inc. signed contracts with Boeing that contained such clauses.

An EU official said Wednesday that Boeing had not notified antitrust authorities of any plan to scrap the provisions. The official, who spoke on the condition of anonymity, said the agreements were a key obstacle to EU approval, and that Airbus had made a strong case in recent hearings that the clauses give Boeing an unfair competitive advantage.

A spokesman for Boeing, Jerry Hendin, would not confirm that the aircraft maker was considering abandoning the exclusive provisions. "We're going to continue to talk to the Commission and not settle this in the press," he said.

Boeing executives have said the issue of whether the contracts were fair had nothing to do with the purchase of McDonnell Douglas. Both companies' shareholders are expected to vote on the transaction at meetings on July 25.

Shares of McDonnell Douglas were up $2.125 to $70.125 in late trading as investors bet that the acquisition would be completed. Shares of Boeing were up 18.75 cents to $55.25.

The U.S. Federal Trade Commission is expected to allow the acquisition to proceed with few concessions, if any, said two attorneys familiar with the transaction. That approval is likely to occur before July 17 when the U.S. antitrust board's review period expires, the attorneys said.

During its six-month review, the commission subpoenaed major American commercial airlines to explore the degree to which competition from McDonnell Douglas had constrained prices for Boeing aircraft, attorneys familiar with the review said. Even those that said McDonnell Douglas had kept Boeing prices in check admitted that the company's ability to do that was flagging along with its market share, the lawyers said.

While Boeing holds about two-thirds of the global commercial-jetliner market, St. Louis-based McDonnell Douglas has just 5 percent.

The combination was not expected to raise U.S. antitrust concerns on the military-aircraft side either, said sources familiar with the review process.

The Pentagon is expected to clear the transaction but is waiting for Deputy Defense Secretary John White to return from a European trip to sign off formally, said a person familiar with the situation. The commission, the source said, should receive that endorsement by next Tuesday.

Japan's Big Business Sees Brighter Future

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Leading Japanese manufacturers are increasingly optimistic about their business prospects, but the economy has not improved enough to benefit nonmanufacturers, a business survey indicated Wednesday.

"The underlying strength of this economy is actually much stronger than people are ready to admit," said Kenneth Courtis, chief economist at Deutsche Bank Asia Pacific. "We are now entering a three-to-four-year cycle which will bring very strong performances."

The news from Japan's largest companies, many of which are exporters, was much better than most analysts expected, and it helped Japanese stocks and bonds rise. The dollar, meanwhile, fell against the yen. (Page 14)

The Bank of Japan's quarterly *tankan* survey showed that smaller companies and nonmanufacturers, such as contractors, retailers and service providers, who are more dependent on the domestic market, were less optimistic about their prospects.

"The tankan showed a bipolarization of the Japanese economy," said Taisuke Tanaka, a foreign exchange strategist at Credit Suisse First Boston in Tokyo. "Big firms, mainly exporters, are reaping positive results from their restructuring efforts. Other firms, however, are falling behind."

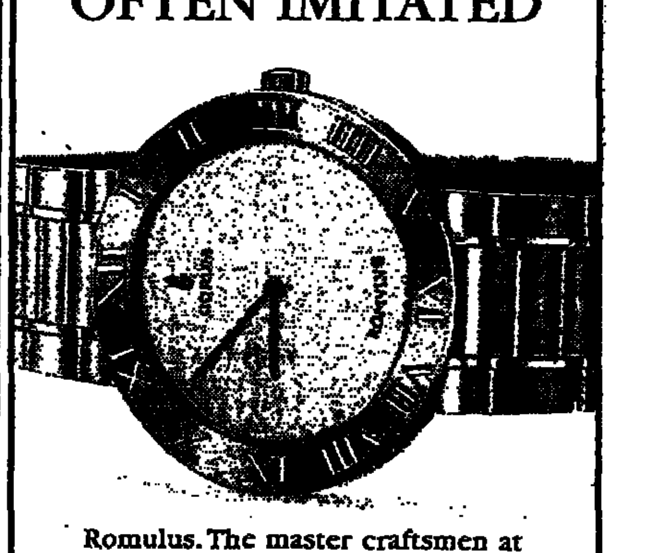
"We cannot count on exporters to be the locomotive for the Japanese economy, as they are still in a restructuring process," Mr. Tanaka said. "Moreover, an export-led recovery would create a political problem for the United States and Japan."

Tensions over Japan's big trade surplus with the United States have been on the rise. While encouraged that manufacturers are more confident, the Bank of Japan said the recovery remains gradual.

"The tankan hasn't suggested any sign that the economic recovery will pick up speed," said Masayuki Matsushima, director-general of the Bank of Japan's research and statistics department. The bank expects the economy to slow in the April-June quarter after the government raised the consumption tax to 5 percent from 3 percent in April, cutting consumer spending.

Shares in leading exporters rose Wednesday, pushing the Nikkei 225 stock average up 337.34 points, or 1.7 percent, to 20,679.27. *(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP)*

A CLASSIC OFTEN IMITATED



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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

June 25

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.9465	3.2355	1.1257	0.335	0.1154*	—	5.455*	1.3482	1.7083*	1.39	1.332*
Brussels	35.485	59.34	20.6395	6.1185	2.1125*	18.3365	—	24.635	0.3124	25.57	24.41*
Frankfurt	1.7225	2.8719	—	0.2963	0.1023*	0.8885	4.8462*	1.1972	1.5137*	1.2377	1.1846*
London (a)	1.664	—	2.8678	9.6795	2,790.53	3.2383	59.3085	2.392	189.596	2.3225	242.142
Madrid	145.544	242.578	84.497	25.019	8.645*	75.027	4.0923	101.321	127.865*	104.49	—
Milan	1,683.51	2,805.91	976.80	289.40	—	867.83	47.336	1,169.67	14.797	1,208.64	11.567
New York (b)	—	1.6633a	1.7233	5.817	1,683.05	1.9435	35.56	1.438	113.80	1.3943	145.585
Paris	5.8073	9.6655	3.3753	—	0.3456*	2.9900	0.1636	4.0478	5.119*	4.3764	3.997*
Tokyo	114.85	190.27	66.08	19.58	0.676	58.72	3.2038	79.23	—	81.99	0.7835
Toronto	1.3940	2.3188	0.8091	0.2397	0.0828*	0.7188	0.3921*	0.9708	1.2234*	—	0.958*
Zurich	1.4387	2.3931	0.8345	0.2471	0.0855*	0.7482	4.042*	—	1.2621*	1.0312	0.978*
1 ECU	1.1402	0.6847	1.9648	6.6387	1,921.21	2.2138	40.5864	1.6425	129.867	1.5806	166.10
1 SDR	1.3977	0.8340	2.4085	8.3038	2,344.90	2.7019	49.5091	1.9995	159.686	1.9308	202.78

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York at 4 P.M. and Toronto rates at 3 P.M.
*a: To buy one pound b: To buy one dollar *: Units of 100 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9986	Greek drac.	272.11	Mex. peso	7.927	S. Afr. rand	4.5065
Australian $	1.3317	Hong Kong $	7.7452	N. Zealand $	1.4586	S. Kor. won	888.00
Austrian sch.	12.122	Hung. forint	185.37	Norw. krone	7.261	Swed. krona	7.7086
Brazil real	1.0764	Indian rupee	35.81	Phil. peso	26.36	Taiwan $	27.86
Chinese yuan	8.3214	Indo. rupiah	2432.0	Polish zloty	3.24	Thai baht	25.10
Czech koruna	31.80	Irish £	0.6583	Port. escudo	173.78	Turkish lira	146150.
Danish krone	6.5562	Israeli shek.	3.5168	Russ. ruble	5761.	UAE dirham	3.671
Egypt. pound	3.3962	Kuwaiti dinar	0.30	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. boliv.	485.25
Fin. markka	5.1599	Malay. ring.	2.5232	Sing. $	1.4262		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6656	1.6641	1.6626	Japanese yen	113.18	112.69	112.15
Canadian dollar	1.3881	1.3854	1.3824	Swiss franc	1.4342	1.4291	1.4235
Deutsche mark	1.7195	1.7158	1.7116				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo).

Libid-Libor Rates

June 25

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5 9/16 - 5 11/16	2 15/16 - 3 1/16	1 3/8 - 1 1/2	6 9/16 - 6 11/16	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	1/2 - 5/8	4 - 4 1/8
3-month	5 11/16 - 5 13/16	2 15/16 - 3 1/16	1 7/16 - 1 9/16	6 5/8 - 6 3/4	3 1/4 - 3 3/8	1/2 - 5/8	4 1/16 - 4 3/16
6-month	5 3/4 - 5 7/8	3 1/16 - 3 3/16	1 3/8 - 1 1/2	6 15/16 - 7 1/16	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	5/8 - 3/4	4 1/16 - 4 3/16
1-year	5 15/16 - 6 1/16	3 1/4 - 3 3/8	1 3/8 - 1 1/2	7 - 7 1/8	3 3/8 - 3 1/2	9/16 - 11/16	4 1/8 - 4 1/4

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8 1/2	8 1/2
Federal funds	5 5/8	5 9/16
90-day CDs dealers	5.66	5.66
180-day CP dealers	5.56	5.56
3 month Treasury bill	4.99	5.05
1-year Treasury bill	5.34	5.35
2-year Treasury bill	6.02	6.01
5-year Treasury note	6.31	6.30
7-year Treasury note	6.36	6.343
10-year Treasury note	6.43	6.40
30-year Treasury bond	6.73	6.69
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	5.05	5.05
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.45	0.44
1-month interbank	0.55	0.55
3-month interbank	0.58	0.57
6-month interbank	0.66	0.65
10-year Govt bond	2.72	2.58
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.03	3.10
1-month interbank	3.16	3.10
3-month interbank	3.13	3.13
6-month interbank	3.17	3.17
10-year bond	5.66	5.73

Britain		
Bank base rate	6 1/2	6 1/2
Call money	6 9/16	6 1/4
1-month interbank	6 5/8	6 5/8
3-month interbank	6 13/16	6 13/16
6-month interbank	7	7 1/16
10-year Gilt	7.08	7.12
France		
Intervention rate	3.10	3.10
Call money	3 1/8	3 3/16
1-month interbank	3 3/16	3 1/4
3-month interbank	3 1/4	3 5/16
6-month interbank	3 5/16	3 3/8
10-year OAT	5.66	5.63

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

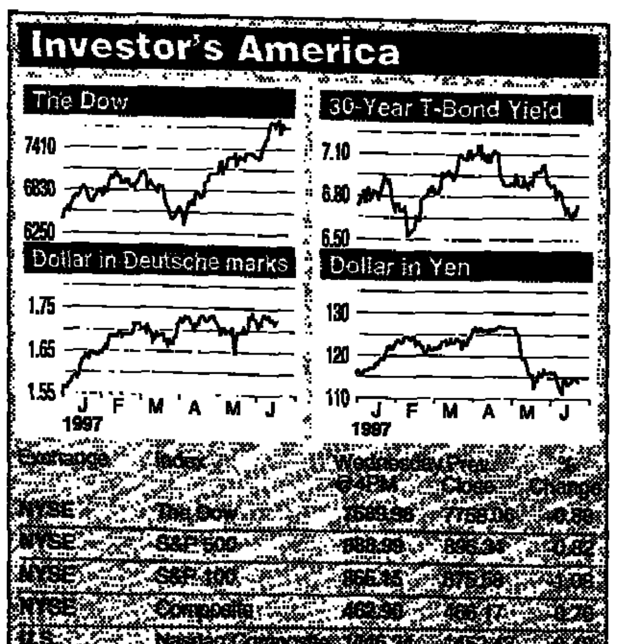
Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	N.A.	337.85	—0.65
London	338.70	338.45	+0.10
New York	339.10	339.00	—0.50

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (Aug.)
Source: Reuters.

THE AMERICAS

Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Wednesday @ 4 P.M.	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	7689.98	7758.06	-0.88
NYSE	S&P 500	888.99	896.34	-0.82
NYSE	S&P 100	866.15	875.58	-1.08
NYSE	Composite	462.90	466.17	-0.70
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1446.24	1452.43	-0.43
AMEX	Market Value	619.24	619.85	-0.10
Toronto	TSE Index	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
São Paulo	Bovespa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexico City	Bolsa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buenos Aires	Merval	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santiago	IPSA General	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caracas	Capital General	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

Merger Costs Hit Morgan Stanley

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Morgan Stanley Dean Witter Discover & Co. said Wednesday its second-quarter net income fell to $509 million from $551 million on a pro forma basis in the comparable period a year earlier.

The company said earnings were damped by a charge of $63 million from expenses linked to the merger of Morgan Stanley Group Inc. with Dean Witter Discover & Co.

The company's revenue rose to $3.51 billion from $3.13 billion in the comparable period a year earlier as gains in asset management and the firm's own investments offset a decline in underwriting securities.

Hughes Sues Lockheed Affiliate

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Hughes Space & Communications Inc. has filed a $300 million lawsuit against an affiliate of Lockheed Martin Corp., saying it reneged on a contract to launch satellites at a fixed price.

Hughes, the world's largest satellite manufacturer, charged in its suit filed Tuesday that it had a written contract with Lockheed's Russian affiliate, Lockheed-Khrunichev-Energia, to launch four satellites between 1997 and 2000.

The lawsuit claims that the price of those launches was set, but that Lockheed added millions of dollars to the price to pay for upgrades at its Russian launching facility.

• **Digital Equipment Corp.** said it did not plan to sell to the public a stake in its **AltaVista Internet Software** unit, just a week after the unit's chief suggested the sale would occur.

• **U.S. banks** are posting their strongest earnings in two decades by diversifying their businesses to offset continuing losses from credit-card operations, Moody's Investors Service reported.

• **The National Science Foundation** said a nonprofit organization would begin assigning numbers for Internet addresses as part of an effort to help speed privatization of the Internet.

Bloomberg, AP

Fallout From Tobacco Accord

Philip Morris to Pay Lion's Share at Start

By Barry Meier
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Philip Morris Cos., the giant of the cigarette industry, would provide the majority of an initial $10 billion payment under the $368.5 billion tobacco settlement proposal reached last week.

Under a formula agreed to by the five tobacco companies taking part in the proposal, the first $10 billion payment would be divided based on stock market value. Under the plan, which was a heated topic of discussion among companies during the talks, Philip Morris would pay $6.5 billion of the initial payment and maybe more, people inside and outside the company said Tuesday.

The subsequent annual payments under the settlement, which would start at $8.5 billion and grow to $15 billion, would be divided based on each company's share of the cigarette market in the United States.

At the beginning of this year, Philip Morris had about 50 percent, and its closest competitor, RJR Nabisco Holdings Corp., the parent company of R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., had about 25 percent.

RJR Nabisco's part of the initial payment will be about $600 million, the company said Tuesday in a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

That payment is significantly less than the initial $1.7 billion payment of the third-leading cigarette marketer in the United States, BAT Industries PLC, and reflects RJR Nabisco's weaker financial position, said Martin Feldman, an industry analyst with Smith Barney.

Along with BAT Industries, the parent company of Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., other tobacco producers in the settlement include Loews Corp., parent company of Lorillard Inc., and UST Inc., parent of U.S. Tobacco Co.

Payouts Will Kill Liggett, Chief Protests

By John Schwartz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The landmark tobacco settlement proposal announced last week "would kill" Liggett Group Inc., according to a strongly worded letter that the head of the company has sent to more than 20 state attorneys general.

Bennett LeBow, the Liggett executive said he was "outraged" by the settlement because the plans for tobacco companies to pay billions of dollars could force Liggett, the smallest and financially weakest of the major tobacco companies, into bankruptcy.

"The shameful and outrageous result of your actions is that the very companies that you claim have misled the American public — that only now have come kicking and screaming to the settlement table — would see their stock prices skyrocket and their executives enriched, while Liggett, the company that got them to the table, would be ruined. You may not care, but we do not believe that Congress, the White House or the American public will countenance this result," Mr. LeBow wrote.

Liggett, which has $400 million in annual sales, first broke ranks with the tobacco industry in March 1996, when Mr. LeBow announced that his company was settling with the five states and private attorneys that at that point had sued the tobacco industry to recover the costs of treating sick smokers.

A year later, the company reached a second settlement with the larger roster of states suing the industry, agreeing to cooperate with their legal attack and to turn over sensitive documents about joint industry discussions. Mr. LeBow admitted publicly that his company's products were addictive and caused disease.

Richard Scruggs, a Mississippi lawyer who represents more than 20 states and helped negotiate both the Liggett deal and the overall settlement, said that Mr. LeBow was getting "far more than he bargained for" and noted that the company had been exempted from paying its share of the multibillion-dollar industry payment.

Allowing Liggett to escape the annual payout, Mr. Scruggs said, would have let the company charge much less for a pack of cigarettes.

'Acting Schizophrenic,' Wall Street Tumbles

Bloomberg News

NEW YORK — Stocks fell Wednesday after having been higher for most of the day, as tobacco and bank shares retreated.

Gains in Motorola and other computer-related issues prevented steeper losses.

The Dow Jones industrial average slid 68.08 points to 7,689.98, as the number of declining issues was slightly higher than the number of advancing ones on the New York Stock Exchange.

"The market's acting schizophrenic," said David Rolfe, chief investment officer at Wedgewood Partners Inc. "With the stocks at records, a lot of people are trying to come to grips with whether the market is overvalued or undervalued."

Some investors said stocks could resume their climb. The U.S. market has gained about 20 percent this year, setting records against a backdrop of low inflation, stable interest rates and robust corporate profit growth. Investor appetite for mutual funds — $18.5 billion was placed into stock funds last month alone — has fueled the gains.

"The character of this market is, the money checks in, and it doesn't check out," said William Dodge, managing director at Marvin & Palmer Associates Inc., a fund management firm. "We're all at risk of underestimating the market's upside potential and overestimating downside risk."

The Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 7.35 points, to 888.99, while the Nasdaq composite index was down 6.20 points, at 1,446.23.

Treasury bond prices fell, hurt by the dollar's slump against the yen and a private report showing a surprise surge in home resales in May.

A report from the Commerce Department that showed a 0.6 percent decline in orders for durable goods in May failed to lift bond prices.

A falling dollar makes Treasury securities less attractive to Japanese investors, because it erodes their returns once the proceeds are converted into yen.

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond fell 19/32, to 98 18/32, pushing its yield up to 6.74 percent from 6.69 percent.

Bonds began sliding after the National Association of Realtors said

U.S. STOCKS

sales of previously owned homes jumped 4.4 percent last month, to an annual rate of 4.24 million units.

By pointing to strength in the economy, the report "raises the prospects" that the Federal Reserve Board might raise interest rates, said Anthony Karydakis, economist at First Chicago Capital Markets.

Philip Morris shares slid 1 to 43 3/16 after an influential health advisory panel called last week's tobacco settlement flawed because it would not give the government enough authority to regulate nicotine. Other tobacco shares also fell.

Many computer-related stocks rose amid optimism that a push by companies around the globe to become more efficient will drive demand for computers and software.

"The drive to be more efficient is very much a continuing trend," and computer-related companies are supplying the means to that end, said Richard Pender, a money manager at National Life Investment Management Co.

Paper stocks fell on concern that prices for pulp will slide this summer and hurt profits, analysts said. Georgia-Pacific fell 2 7/16 to 87⅞, and International Paper dropped ½ to 50⅛.

Shares in Imation fell 1 5/16 to 24⅛ after the maker of computer-storage and imaging products said its second-quarter earnings and sales would be less than Wall Street estimates due to weaker-than-expected demand for data-storage products.

Spyglass Inc. fell 1 1/16 to 7 15/16 after the Internet software developer said it expected its third-quarter loss to exceed analysts estimates stagnant demand for its products.

Stock in the oil-products company WD-40 rose 1 to 57½ after it said it would raise its dividend and split its stock 2 for 1.

Yen Gets a Lift From Japanese Business Report

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar fell against the yen Wednesday after the Bank of Japan's *tankan* survey of business sentiment suggested the economy may soon pick up.

Against European currencies, the dollar was barely changed.

The unexpectedly optimistic survey rekindled speculation that Japanese interest rates might rise soon, increasing returns on deposits in Japan.

"As the global recovery proceeds and other economies catch up to ours, that will limit inflows" of cash to the United States from Japanese and other foreign investors, said Richard Berner, economist at Mellon Bank in Pittsburgh.

At 4 P.M., the dollar was trading at 113.80 yen, down from 114.70 yen at the end of the day on Tuesday.

Still, some analysts said they doubted that the Bank of Japan would raise interest rates in the near term.

"Japanese interest rates are not about to rise since, aside from exports, the Japanese economy remains depressed," said Steve Hannah, analyst at Industrial Bank of Japan.

Among European currencies, the pound slipped against the mark after reaching a five-year high Tuesday. "The market worried about sterling being overvalued, and British trade

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

figures Wednesday morning strengthened those worries somewhat," Mr. Hannah said.

The British government said the country's trade deficit with countries outside the European Union widened to £563 million ($937.9 million) in May from £365 million in April.

On Tuesday, the pound reached its highest level against the mark since July 1992 amid speculation the Bank of England would raise interest rates to cool the British economy and keep inflation at bay.

But in late New York trading Wednesday, the pound fell to 2.8636 DM from 2.8790 DM, and to $1.6633 from $1.6690.

The dollar, meanwhile, edged down to 1.7233 DM from 1.7236 DM. But it edged up to 5.8170 French francs from 5.8164. It slid to 1.4380 Swiss francs from 1.4385.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

AMEX

Wednesday's 4 P.M. Close

The top 300 most active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press.

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	7747.46	7812.12	7629.14	7689.98	-68.08
Trans	2744.35	2764.68	2730.24	2738.31	-10.91
Util	225.26	225.79	223.19	224.43	-0.67
Comp	2378.86	2394.21	2351.39	2365.85	-15.80

Standard & Poors

	Previous High	Previous Low	Previous Close	Today 4 P.M.
Industrials	1053.11	1031.36	1052.70	1044.91
Transp.	639.78	630.53	639.70	637.48
Utilities	197.17	195.40	196.86	195.90
Finance	103.66	101.36	103.56	102.16
SP 500	896.75	878.62	896.34	888.99
SP 100	876.04	856.80	875.58	866.15

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	468.67	459.84	462.90	-3.27
Industrials	592.96	581.01	585.76	-3.79
Transp.	421.03	416.17	417.40	-1.44
Utility	285.15	280.79	281.63	-2.13
Finance	432.54	425.19	426.68	-3.96

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1467.19	1439.24	1446.23	-6.20
Industrials	1195.31	1164.37	1167.74	-4.51
Banks	1613.44	1601.95	1609.92	+6.63
Insurance	1654.99	1644.32	1649.46	-4.52
Finance	1916.53	1906.78	1910.73	-0.56
Transp.	948.87	938.98	941.59	-3.42

AMEX

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
	621.58	618.80	619.24	-0.67

Dow Jones Bond

	Previous Close	Today Noon
20 Bonds	103.14	103.19
10 Utilities	100.32	100.32
10 Industrials	105.96	106.06

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
MicrnT	105662	43⅝	41½	42¼	+1½
BritSh	83316	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	[illegible]
PhilMor s	81685	44⅝	42⅝	43¼	-1
Seagate s	77890	35	33⅝	34	-1½
Tandem	70854	21	20½	21	+⅝
WstgEl	58555	23⅞	22⅝	23⅛	[illegible]
Nokia	57850	76⅜	74⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
Motorola	55385	75⅞	71	75	+3⅝
Boeing s	54557	56⅜	54	54⅝	[illegible]
IBM s	47951	93⅛	91⅛	91⅞	[illegible]
AT&T s	46606	37⅛	36⅝	37	+⅛
BrMySq s	45258	84⅜	80	82¼	-2⅛
WalMart	45081	33⅛	32⅛	32⅞	[illegible]
Exxon s	44210	62⅝	59⅝	60⅝	-1⅞
GenElec s	42537	67⅜	65⅛	65⅝	[illegible]

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	3:45	Chg.
Liposm	77424	14	7⅝	9⅛	[illegible]
3Com	128449	49⅝	47½	48⅝	[illegible]
Intel	77824	148⅛	145⅛	146⅛	[illegible]
Oracle	73268	52	49⅝	50⅞	[illegible]
Cisco	70091	71⅛	68⅞	69⅞	[illegible]
BostChk	65861	15⅞	14⅞	15⅛	[illegible]
WorldCm s	63929	32⅞	30⅞	31⅛	+1
ParmTch	56444	43⅛	38⅞	42⅛	[illegible]
Microsft s	55585	132⅛	128⅞	130⅛	[illegible]
[illegible]	53100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ApldMat	49995	74⅞	70⅞	73⅝	[illegible]
Ascend	44175	41⅞	40⅛	40⅝	[illegible]
Novell	42044	7⅛	6⅞	6	[illegible]
DellCpt s	38673	123⅞	119⅞	121⅛	[illegible]
Exsorbet	38650	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
SPDR	45923	90⅛	87¾	89	[illegible]
Harken	15606	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
JTS Corp	12423	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ViacB	7438	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CdnOccl g	7253	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hasbro s	6583	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GST Tele	5897	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EchoBay	5781	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TWA	5424	[illegible]	8	8	[illegible]
PacsnC	4832	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	[illegible]

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1280	1780
Declined	1540	978
Unchanged	575	643
Total issues	3395	3401
New Highs	269	217
New Lows	19	13

Nasdaq

	Noon	Prev.
Advanced	1783	2374
Declined	1586	1775
Unchanged	2157	1582
Total issues	5526	5731
New Highs	176	248
New Lows	91	94

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	287	322
Declined	308	251
Unchanged	156	184
Total issues	751	757
New Highs	51	42
New Lows	5	9

Market Sales

	Today 4:00	Prev. cons.
NYSE	609.35	658.48
Amex	25.83	33.07
Nasdaq	627.37	630.08

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
Dodge Cox Bal Fd	-	.53	6-25	6-30
Dodge Cox Inco	-	.19	6-25	6-30
Dodge Cox Stk Fd	-	.34	6-25	6-30
STOCK SPLIT				
Family Dollar 3 for 2 split.				
Houghton Mifflin 2 for 1 split.				
Palm Harbor 5 for 4 split.				
WD-40 Co 2 for 1 split.				
INCREASED				
FNB Rochester	S	.07	7-15	7-31
Imperial Credit	Q	.60	7-7	7-17
Northern St Pwr	Q	.705	7-9	7-20
PAB Bkshrs	-	.085	7-1	7-15
Texarkana Fst	Q	.14	7-11	7-25
REDUCED				
1838 Bd Deb Trad	Q	.38	7-1	8-5
INITIAL				
Houghton Mifl n	-	.125	8-13	8-27
River Valley Bncp	-	.04	7-7	7-21
WD-40 Co n	-	.32	7-11	7-31
REGULAR				
ACM Muni Secs	M	.075	7-7	7-18
ASB Fincl	Q	.10	7-15	7-31
Alliance Wld Dlr	M	.1275	7-7	7-18
Alliance Wld IL	M	.1186	7-7	7-18
Am Bncp OH.	Q	.25	7-7	7-11
BCB Fincl	Q	.07	7-7	7-21
BEA Income Fd	M	.06	7-8	7-15
BEA Strat Glb	M	.0675	7-8	7-15
Clarcor Inc	Q	.1625	7-11	7-25
Commcl Metals	Q	.13	7-11	7-25
Commun Bkshrs	Q	.105	6-30	7-15
Dauphin Deposit	Q	.30	7-7	10-3
Ecology Envir A.	S	.16	7-9	7-18
Eufaula Bncp	Q	.0525	6-30	7-15
FFVA Fincl	Q	.12	7-7	7-18
JeffBanks Inc	Q	.17	7-18	8-20
Liquid-Box	Q	.13	7-1	7-15
MSB Bancorp	Q	.15	6-30	7-15
Masco Corp	Q	.20	7-11	8-4
Mississippi View	S	.08	8-1	8-15
Montana Pwr	Q	.40	7-11	8-1
One Valley Bncp	Q	.24	7-7	7-15
Phelps Dodge	Q	.50	8-20	9-10
Pioneer Std	Q	.03	7-9	8-1
Portec Inc	Q	.08	8-12	9-1
Riverview Svgs	Q	.06	7-7	7-18
Robbins Myers	Q	.05	7-11	7-31
United Water	Q	.23	8-15	9-1
Virco Mfg	Q	.025	6-30	7-31
Wesco Bancorp	Q	.15	6-30	7-14

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.
a - dividend also extra (s). b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidating dividend. cc - PE exceeds 99.cld - called. d - new yearly low. dd - loss in the last 12 months. e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f - annual rate, increased on last declaration. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. m - annual rate, reduced on last declaration. n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd - next day delivery. p - initial dividend, annual rate unknown. P/E - price-earnings ratio. q - closed-end mutual fund. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls - sales. t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u - new yearly high. v - trading halted. vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd - when distributed. wi - when issued/ ww - with warrants. x - ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis - ex-distribution. xw - without warrants. y- ex-dividend and sales in full. yld - yield. z - sales in full.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

June 25, 1997

Grains

CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- cents per bushel

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Jul 97	259¼	255¼	256¼	—4	57,479
Sep 97	247	242	242½	—4½	50,278
Dec 97	245	240¼	240¾	—5	134,373
Mar 98	251½	247½	247¾	—4½	19,504
May 98	255	252½	252¾	—4½	1,965
Jul 98	259	256	256½	—4¼	5,042
Sep 98	254½	253½	254	—2	228

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 81,633
Tue's open int 272,505 off 1160

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Jul 97	272.90	268.40	268.90	—4.00	23,716
Aug 97	250.00	247.00	247.40	—3.70	21,483
Sep 97	230.50	228.50	229.40	—2.10	13,684
Oct 97	220.20	218.50	219.40	—1.40	13,027
Dec 97	216.00	213.50	214.40	—1.40	28,624
Jan 98	213.50	211.20	211.20	—1.80	2,983

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 22,925
Tue's open int 108,958 off 1414

SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- cents per lb

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Jul 97	22.78	22.43	22.46	—0.27	25,068
Aug 97	22.95	22.61	22.62	—0.28	20,789
Sep 97	23.05	22.76	22.80	—0.23	11,340
Oct 97	23.10	22.75	22.79	—0.25	12,479
Dec 97	23.22	22.88	22.92	—0.37	30,217
Jan 98	23.30	23.08	23.08	—0.25	2,372

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 28,481
Tue's open int 105,322 up 1854

SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- cents per bushel

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Jul 97	831	814½	816¾	—14¼	33,678
Aug 97	768	753	754½	—13	29,901
Sep 97	692½	684	685¼	—6	10,646
Nov 97	664	654	657	—3¼	59,139
Jan 98	663½	657	658½	—3½	9,511

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 59,930
Tue's open int 148,606 off 2100

WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- cents per bushel

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Jul 97	335	329½	331¾	—¾	22,292
Sep 97	343½	337½	340	—1	29,728
Dec 97	356½	350½	352½	+½	26,871
Mar 98	362	357	357¾	-¼	3,685

Est sales N.A. Tue's. sales 26,740
Tue's open int 85,025 up 733

Livestock

CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Aug 97	63.80	63.10	63.77	+0.40	43,086
Oct 97	67.15	66.57	67.10	+0.32	24,228
Dec 97	69.70	69.20	69.62	+0.22	13,724
Feb 98	70.85	70.45	70.82	+0.20	6,559
Apr 98	73.02	72.55	72.97	+0.25	2,858
Jun 98	69.20	68.85	69.05	+0.12	1,172

Est. sales 10,888 Tue's. sales 9,788
Tue's open int 91,650 up 1648

FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Aug 97	78.90	78.02	78.60	+0.30	10,207
Sep 97	78.50	77.90	78.37	+0.15	2,771
Oct 97	78.80	78.10	78.77	+0.40	3,673
Nov 97	80.25	79.40	80.00	+0.45	2,556
Jan 98	80.25	79.50	80.17	+0.57	798
Mar 98	79.90	79.05	79.85	-0.75	212

Est sales 2,645 Tue's. sales 2,353
Tue's open int 20,347 up 150

HOGS-Lean (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Jul 97	82.60	81.90	82.40	—0.40	8,006
Aug 97	79.30	78.85	79.15	—0.30	12,061
Oct 97	71.10	70.70	71.05	—0.22	7,254
Dec 97	67.80	67.40	67.65	—0.17	4,566
Feb 98	66.65	66.25	66.52	—0.05	1,886

Est. sales 6,321 Tue's. sales 6,916
Tue's open int 35,717 off 321

PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Jul 97	82.00	79.95	81.10	+0.55	3,284
Aug 97	82.00	80.00	81.30	-0.60	3,028
Feb 98	71.40	70.05	70.22	—1.35	503

Est. sales 1,956 Tue's. sales 1,766
Tue's open int 6,840 off 36

Food

COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Jul 97	1670	1637	1651	—29	241
Sep 97	1698	1675	1683	—29	41,480
Dec 97	1742	1715	1729	—26	21,100
Mar 98	1770	1747	1759	—26	22,511
May 98	1785	1772	1779	—24	9,379
Jul 98	1801	1787	1796	—20	836

Est. sales 11,902 Tue's. sales 14,749
Tue's open int 20,400 off 81880

COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Jul 97	202.00	198.00	200.00	-2.00	996
Sep 97	181.00	174.50	180.15	-5.05	11,105
Dec 97	158.00	153.05	157.40	-3.05	4,768
Mar 98	145.75	141.30	145.50	+2.00	2,259
May 98	140.50	138.50	140.50	+1.00	811

Est sales 5,742 Tue's. sales 5,863
Tue's open int 104,426 up 63853

SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs - cents per lb.

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Jul 97	11.16	11.00	11.15	+0.07	28,775
Oct 97	11.32	11.08	11.26	-0.11	86,936
Mar 98	11.26	11.07	11.24	-0.12	37,082
May 98	11.15	10.96	11.15	+0.11	8,058

Est. sales 39,418 Tue's. sales 25,066
Tue's open int 166,213 off 96

ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Jul 97	74.40	73.60	73.65	—0.65	10,820
Sep 97	77.25	76.25	76.50	—0.70	15,400
Nov 97	80.25	79.25	79.35	—0.55	5,516
Jan 98	83.00	82.00	82.15	—0.35	2,215

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 5,516
Tue's open int 35,851 off 940

Metals

GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Jun 97	339.00	337.30	337.30	—0.50	309
Jul 97			337.90	—0.50	1
Aug 97	341.20	338.70	339.00	—0.50	95,047
Oct 97	343.70	341.50	341.50	—0.50	8,038
Dec 97	346.10	343.70	344.00	—0.60	27,745
Feb 98			346.50	—0.60	8,899
Apr 98			348.80	—0.60	4,578
Jun 98	352.40	351.20	351.20	—0.70	8,191
Aug 98			353.80	—0.70	757

Est sales 24,000 Tue's. sales 17,587
Tue's open int 185,491 up 669

HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Jun 97	112.80	109.50	109.70	—3.00	799
Jul 97	113.50	108.20	109.20	—2.95	15,614
Aug 97	110.00	108.40	108.95	—2.20	2,895
Sep 97	112.00	108.00	108.80	—1.95	18,501
Oct 97	109.50	107.30	107.30	—1.65	1,273
Nov 97	107.90	106.00	106.40	—1.35	1,229
Dec 97	107.80	104.70	105.80	—1.25	6,933
Jan 98	105.00	103.50	104.30	—1.05	646
Feb 98	104.50	103.50	103.50	—0.70	540

Est. sales 25,000 Tue's. sales 27,920
Tue's open int 53,676 off 4519

SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Jun 97			475.20	+0.60	2
Jul 97	478.50	474.50	475.50	-0.50	27,345
Sep 97	483.00	479.50	480.50	-0.60	33,306
Dec 97	490.50	486.50	487.50	+0.70	9,419
Jan 98			489.40	+0.70	18
Mar 98	495.00	494.40	494.40	+0.80	9,238
May 98			496.60	-0.80	2,815
Jul 98	504.00	502.80	502.80	+0.80	2,398

Est. sales 26,000 Tue's. sales 28,126
Tue's open int 88,950 off 5187

PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Jul 97	416.50	408.50	411.50	+2.10	5,603
Oct 97	409.00	399.40	405.00	+4.60	8,776
Jan 98	402.00	397.00	399.50	-4.60	1,736

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 4,229
Tue's open int 16,236 off 919

LONDON METALS (LME) Dollars per metric ton

	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1535.00	1536.00	1561½	1562½
Forward	1559.00	1560.00	1585.00	1586.00
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	2491.00	2496.00	2625½	2627½
Forward	2381.00	2382.00	2496.00	2497.00
Lead				
Spot	604.00	605.00	605½	606.00
Forward	618.00	619.00	620.00	621.00
Nickel				
Spot	6925.00	6935.00	7055.00	7065.00
Forward	7040.00	7050.00	7170.00	7180.00
Tin				
Spot	5520.00	5530.00	5550.00	5555.00
Forward	5570.00	5580.00	5610.00	5615.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	1359.00	1360.00	1386.00	1387.00
Forward	1378.00	1379.00	1403.00	1404.00

Financial

US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 97	94.84	94.82	[illegible]	+0.01	7,388
Dec 97			94.64		386
Mar 98			94.53		2

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 263
Tue's open int 7,776 off 88

5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 64ths of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 97	106-29	106-12	106-17	—06	208,454
Dec 97	106-03	106-00	106-00	—05	1,371
Mar 98				-01	

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 22,824
Tue's open int 225,343 off 1711

10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 97	108-22	108-08	108-11	—06	324,684
Dec 97	108-05	108-00	108-00	—06	4,082
Mar 98			107-21	—03	9

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 40,330
Tue's open int 331,240 up 1851

US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 97	112-08	111-18	111-22	—14	417,632
Dec 97	111-26	111-06	111-11	—14	25,372
Mar 98			111-02	—13	2,099
Jun 98			110-23	—13	801

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 234,449
Tue's open int 453,702 off 5335

LIBOR 1-MONTH (CMER) $3 million- pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jul 97	94.32	94.30	94.31	+0.01	20,460
Aug 97	94.28	94.26	94.27		14,808
Sep 97	94.25	94.23	94.24		2,414

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 3,386
Tue's open int 40,599 up 391

GERMAN GOV. BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Sep 97	101.76	101.54	101.71	+0.07	254,475
Dec 97	100.80	100.60	100.77	-0.06	10,219

Est. sales: 174,330. Prev. sales: 215,773
Prev. open int.: 264,694 up 12,812

LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Jun 97	114-11	114-00	114-11	+0-13	1,002
Sep 97	114-04	113-14	113-30	+0-13	159,922

Est. sales: 78,086 Prev. sales: 82,224
Prev. open int.: 160,924 up 505

10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Sep 97	129.24	128.94	129.14	+ 0.28	204,870
Dec 97	97.82	97.62	97.78	+ 0.28	2,095
Mar 98	97.02	97.02	97.18	+ 0.28	0

Est. sales: 125,863.
Open int.: 206,965 up 2,390

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Sep 97	134.60	133.85	134.58	+0.58	96,480
Dec 97	N.T.	N.T.	107.03	+0.46	270

Est. sales: 66,772 Prev. sales: 84,828
Prev. open int.: 96,750 up 4,729

EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Mar 00	93.39	93.35	93.36	—0.02	60,181
Jun 00	93.35	93.31	93.32	—0.02	46,470
Sep 00	93.31	93.26	93.28	—0.02	38,753
Dec 00	93.24	93.19	93.21	—0.03	31,183
Mar 01	93.24	93.19	93.21	—0.03	29,301
Jun 01	93.21	93.15	93.17	—0.03	24,711
Sep 01	93.17	93.12	93.13	—0.04	17,871
Dec 01	93.10	93.06	93.06	—0.04	14,233

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales [illegible] 12,577
Tue's open int 2,571,093 up 2593

BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Sep 97	1.6672	1.6558	1.6596		55,130
Dec 97	1.6580	1.6510	1.6550		409
Mar 98			1.6506		2

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 17,549
Tue's open int 55,541 up 3857

CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Can. dlr

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Sep 97	.7236	.7203	.7210		39,651
Dec 97	.7262	.7248	.7253		2,572
Mar 98	.7300	.7290	.7290		527

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 5,569
Tue's open int 42,957 off 31

GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Sep 97	.5854	.5825	.5836		59,016
Dec 97	.5876	.5876	.5875		875
Mar 98			.5914		123

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 11,938
Tue's open int 60,014 off 525

JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Sep 97	.8929	.8806	.8881		51,660
Dec 97	.9007	.8990	.8997		1,092
Mar 98			.9134		107

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 16,330
Tue's open int 52,859 up 3297

SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Sep 97	.7034	.7011	.7028		32,340
Dec 97			.7105		858
Mar 98			.7184		70

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 10,236
Tue's open int 33,268 off 270

MEXICAN PESO (CMER) 500,000 pesos, $ per peso

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Sep 97	.12165	.12135	.12142		19,824
Dec 97	.11732	.11717	.11717		10,451
Mar 98	.11330	.11310	.11315		2,989

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 5,474
Tue's open int 34,392 off 154

3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Jul 97	N.T.	N.T.	96.86	Unch.	3,607
Aug 97	N.T.	N.T.	96.85	Unch.	391
Sep 97	96.84	96.83	96.83	Unch.	274,545
Dec 97	96.75	96.72	96.74	-0.02	273,787
Mar 98	96.65	96.62	96.64	-0.02	253,262
Jun 98	96.49	96.44	96.48	[illegible]	165,540
Sep 98	96.27	96.23	96.27	+0.04	144,863
Dec 98	96.00	95.95	95.99	+0.04	93,569
Mar 99	95.75	95.70	95.74	+0.04	82,775

Est sales: 130,526. Prev. sales: 85,072
Prev. open int: 1,424,435 up 7,340

3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Sep 97	92.99	92.95	92.97	+0.01	130,102
Dec 97	92.80	92.74	92.78	+0.02	111,948
Mar 98	92.70	92.62	92.68	-0.04	83,995
Jun 98	92.66	92.58	92.64	-0.06	53,489
Sep 98	92.65	92.59	92.63	+0.07	34,671
Dec 98	92.65	92.56	92.63	+0.07	28,633
Mar 99	92.64	92.58	92.63	+0.06	20,419

Est sales: 90,543. Prev. sales 134,410
Prev. open int.: 501,558 up 18,167

3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Sep 97	96.60	96.56	96.58	+ 0.02	76,542
Dec 97	96.56	96.53	96.54	+ 0.02	54,490
Mar 98	96.48	96.45	96.47	+ 0.02	31,005
Jun 98	96.37	96.34	96.36	+ 0.02	27,115
Sep 98	96.22	96.19	96.21	+ 0.03	31,463
Dec 98	96.00	95.98	96.00	+ 0.02	17,511

Est sales 35,683
Open int: 254,373 up 7,424

3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Sep 97	93.56	93.47	93.54	-0.04	115,399
Dec 97	93.77	93.87	93.97	+0.06	73,459
Mar 98	94.24	94.14	94.24	+0.08	45,710
Jun 98	94.40	94.28	94.40	+0.10	33,750
Sep 98	94.45	94.37	94.42	+0.09	22,661

Est sales: 82,651. Prev sales: 73,571
Prev open int: 314,271 up 75

Industrials

COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Jul 97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct 97	77.25	75.90	76.70	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec 97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mar 98	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 98	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Est sales N.A. Tue's sales [illegible]
Tue's open int [illegible]

HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal, cents per gal

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Jul 97	53.25	51.50	52.99	-1.42	[illegible]
Aug 97	53.60	51.75	52.17	-1.31	37,471
Sep 97	54.15	52.50	52.82	-1.21	16,719
Oct 97	55.00	53.50	54.67	-1.11	15,977
Nov 97	56.30	54.55	55.57	-1.06	12,623
Dec 97	56.75	55.40	[illegible]	-1.01	15,717
Jan 98	57.40	56.00	[illegible]	-0.91	12,597
Feb 98	57.90	56.15	56.87	-0.81	6,507
Mar 98	56.30	55.45	56.02	-0.76	5,259

Est. sales N.A. Tue's sales 25,715
Tue's open int 151,709 off 712

LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl - dollars per bbl

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Aug 97	19.75	18.85	19.50	+0.07	100,072
Sep 97	19.80	19.03	19.63	-0.40	42,013
Oct 97	19.90	19.13	19.68	-0.37	28,649
Nov 97	19.90	19.25	19.75	-0.34	19,257
Dec 97	19.90	19.36	19.82	-0.32	42,077
Jan 98	19.90	19.45	19.81	-0.25	18,317
Feb 98	19.60	19.50	19.60		9,587
Mar 98	19.62	19.52	19.68	+0.02	4,931
Apr 98	19.85	19.52	19.80	-0.18	5,150
May 98	19.87	19.55	19.86	-0.17	6,166

Est sales N.A. Tue's sales 73,267
Tue's open int 388,351 off 1767

NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Aug 97	2.280	2.210	2.219		[illegible]
Sep 97	2.270	2.219	2.210		[illegible]
Oct 97	2.270	2.225	2.225		[illegible]
Nov 97	2.380	2.340	2.340		[illegible]
Dec 97	2.500	2.465	2.465		[illegible]
Jan 98	2.540	2.505	2.505		[illegible]
Feb 98	2.450	2.425	2.425		[illegible]
Mar 98	2.320	2.305	2.310		[illegible]
Apr 98	2.170	2.160	2.160		[illegible]

UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal, cents per gal

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Jul 97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug 97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sep 97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct 97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov 97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec 97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan 98	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb 98	55.00	54.85	55.00	-0.64	[illegible]

Est. sales N.A. Tue's. sales 25,193
Tue's open int 81,057 up 573

BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Aug 97	19.45	17.70	19.22	+0.35	[illegible]
Sep 97	18.55	17.89	18.33	+0.33	[illegible]
Oct 97	18.58	18.10	18.54	+0.35	[illegible]
Nov 97	18.53	18.23	18.63	+0.32	[illegible]
Dec 97	18.60	18.31	18.68	+0.29	[illegible]
Jan 98	18.70	18.39	18.68	+0.29	[illegible]
Feb 98	18.47	18.46	18.66	+0.29	[illegible]
Mar 99	18.47	18.35	18.63	+0.28	[illegible]

Est sales: 45,399 Prev. sales: 29,516
Prev. open int 173,261 up 704

GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Jul 97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Unch.	[illegible]
Aug 97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sep 97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Unch.	[illegible]
Oct 97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov 97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec 97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan 98	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb 98	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Est sales 13,565 Prev. sales: 8,906
Prev. open int 71,938 off 55

Stock Indexes

S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER)

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Sep 97	[illegible]	[illegible]	890.00	—15.00	[illegible]
Dec 97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—11.55	[illegible]
Mar 98			[illegible]		

Est sales N.A. Tue's sales 133,482
Tue's open int 178,377 up 16

CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Jun 97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+87.0	[illegible]
Jul 97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+87.0	[illegible]
Aug 97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+86.5	[illegible]
Sep 97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Est sales: 27,494
Open int: 72,422 up 689

FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point

	High	Low	Latest	Chge	Opint
Sep 97	4666.0	4642.0	4664.0	-36.0	[illegible]
Dec 97	4720.0	4708.0	4722.0	-36.0	[illegible]

Est. sales: 11,605. Prev. sales: 13,808
Prev. open int: 64,978 off 875

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	N.A.	[illegible]
Reuters	1,950.90	[illegible]
D.J. Futures	152.11	[illegible]
CRB	241.71	[illegible]

Sources: Matif, Associated Press, London Int'l Financial Futures Exchange, Int'l Petroleum Exchange

Acting Schizophrenic, Wall Street Tumbles

port

TURES

Red-Chip Fever on a Rise

Handover Fails to Cool Bull Run in Hong Kong

By Seth Faison
New York Times Service

HONG KONG — Just like its older cousin in New York, the Hong Kong stock market is benefiting from a robust economy and stable interest rates, and last week it hit highs and saw record volume.

The only difference is, Hong Kong is about to be absorbed by Communist China.

With just days to go before Hong Kong is handed from Britain to China on July 1, the Hong Kong market is confounding even the most optimistic forecasters, virtually none of whom foresaw this almost raucously bullish sentiment on the eve of such a precarious historical moment.

Not long ago, Hong Kong's stock market and property markets were expected to be suffering badly in 1997, on the assumption that mainland Chinese rule would devastate economic and political life here. Instead, both markets are near their highs.

Optimism about China's surging economy and growing openness have been the moving force. This year, while Asia as a whole has been a tepid place for investors, Hong Kong's benchmark Hang Seng index has climbed more than 30 percent, bursting through the previously unreached barrier of 15,000 Friday.

"The Hong Kong market in recent years has been trading at a discount because of the coming change," said Christopher Wood, Asian and Emerging Markets strategist at Peregrine, a Hong Kong-based investment bank. "What's been happening this year is that the discount has narrowed as people become more confident that the handover will go smoothly."

One factor, other analysts say, is a widespread expectation that Chinese authorities will take steps to insure that Hong Kong's market remains buoyant during and after the handover, part of an effort to show the world how confident Hong Kong is about its future.

"Everyone figures, 'China will make sure the market stays high, so I may as well get in beforehand,'" said a senior executive at Merrill Lynch in Hong Kong. "But no one expected it to get this high."

In fact, the market got even hotter than Beijing wanted, partly because of a rush to sell new share offerings by companies with mainland interests, known as red chips, which have risen even faster than other stocks this year.

On Friday, partly to cool the feverish interest in red chips, Beijing announced new measures that made it harder for the mainland companies to win approval to raise money in Hong Kong. Until now, red-chip companies had enjoyed significantly less regulation than Chinese companies listed on the Shanghai and Shenzhen stock exchanges.

The new measures came as a surprise — no one expected Beijing to introduce new market-cooling regulations so close to the handover.

Yet China's regulators seemed concerned by the near-frenzy of buying in Hong Kong's stock market, and apparently calculated that their new rules would rein in some of that exuberance without causing too sharp a drop.

As it turned out, the market did fall slightly in Monday's and Tuesday's sessions. The Hang Seng index closed on Tuesday at 14,890.96 points, or down 130.27 points. On Wednesday, however, the index resumed its rise, closing up 174.06 points, or 1.17 percent, at 15,065.02.

Even as it cools slightly, the general exuberance in Hong Kong's market still seems dangerously high, some economists say, if not quite irrational.

"Overexcitement can lead to underexcitement," said Miron Mushkat, chief economist at Lehman Brothers in Hong Kong. "If everything collapses six months later, these gains will be viewed as having been an artificial bubble. That will be very disappointing."

Even so, Mr. Mushkat said he saw positive signs that the market would remain strong for the rest of the year, a sentiment that was widely echoed by other economists and analysts and brokers.

Hong Kong's long-term future seems harder to predict. Envisioning possible outcomes has almost become a parlor game in the city's financial community, and everyone seems to have an opinion.

Issumasa Masuma/Reuters

A trader shouting an order across the floor of the Hong Kong Futures Exchange.

Gary Coull, chief executive of Credit Lyonnais Securities Asia, predicted that Hong Kong would grow steadily as a financial center in the coming decades, even if it tended to act more as a place for Chinese companies to raise capital than as an international center.

"The Hong Kong financial community will easily grow to supplant other centers in Asia," Mr. Coull said. "The idea of Hong Kong as an international financial center might suffer, but its role for China will more than compensate."

With 350,000 enterprises in China that need money, Mr. Coull predicted, 300 or so will probably attempt public offerings each year for the next 20 years, and many of those will undoubtedly be in Hong Kong.

In contrast, an economist, Marc Faber, foresees the demise of Hong Kong's singular position over the next decade, primarily because with high real estate and other prices, it could lose its competitive edge.

"It was the only bridge to China for a long time," said Mr. Faber who is known in Hong Kong for his contrarian gloominess, which has earned him the name "Dr. Doom."

Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	15,065.02	14,890.96	+1.17
Singapore	Straits Times	2,023.86	2,041.38	-0.86
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,705.10	2,688.40	+0.62
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,679.27	20,341.93	+1.66
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,069.96	1,077.92	-0.74
Bangkok	SET	496.03	493.13	+0.59
Seoul	Composite Index	744.99	753.70	-1.16
Taipei	Stock Market Index	8,956.41	8,918.17	+0.43
Manila	PSE	2,829.29	2,808.65	+0.73
Jakarta	Composite Index	712.50	713.39	-0.12
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,402.53	2,398.97	+0.15
Bombay	Sensitive Index	4,093.62	4,119.39	-0.63

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **Toyota Motor Corp.** and **Kirloskar Group**, an Indian conglomerate, are finalizing talks aimed at forming a joint venture to make automobiles in India.

• **Singapore** will build a 66 hectare (163 acre) business park costing 1.5 billion Singapore dollars ($1.05 billion) in the island's eastern Changi area.

• **Samsung Electronics Co.** has been sued by a minority shareholder for ignoring small investors' rights, in what analysts said was another indication that South Korean investors were exercising their ownership rights.

• Share prices of **Beijing Yanhua Petrochemical Co.**, China's biggest plastics maker, fell 6.8 percent, to 1.64 Hong Kong dollars (21 cents) in its first day of trading in Hong Kong amid doubt about profit growth in China's chemicals industry.

• **Lai Sun Development Co.** is considering redeveloping Hong Kong's Furama Hotel and Ritz-Carlton hotel into a commercial complex.

• **Japanese** prosecutors arrested the president of **Azabu Building Co.**, Kitaro Watanabe, once described as one of the world's richest men, for allegedly preventing creditors from seizing the company's assets, according to news reports.

• **Royal Ahold NV** and its Thai joint-venture partner, **Central Group**, plan to open 15 TOPS supermarkets in Bangkok on June 28.

• **Hiroshi Mitsuzuka**, Japan's finance minister, announced a $700 million loan to fund a series of major infrastructure projects in China.

• **Phatra Thanakit PLC**, a leading Thai finance and securities firm, said it was planning a merger with other finance-sector companies with the intention of acquiring a new banking license. Separately, the stock exchange of Thailand urged caution in the market over speculation of possible merger deals involving debt-ridden finance firms, one day after the cabinet approved new measures to avoid a collapse in the troubled sector.

• **Boots Co.**, Britain's biggest retail pharmacist, plans to open its first store in Thailand on Thursday as part of plan to expand its successful Boots the Chemist retail chain internationally.

• **Kazakstan's** president, Nursultan Nazarbayev, has signed legislation to replace the country's government-run pension system by requiring workers to contribute at least 10 percent of their salaries and employers 15 percent to a new system that will have some retirement money invested through mutual funds.

AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg, AFX

China Clears 18 New Share Listings

Agence France-Presse

SHANGHAI — China has approved a total of 18 new listings on its two stock exchanges, Shanghai and Shenzhen, the largest number of companies ever to be admitted in one week, sources said Wednesday.

Three companies were listed Wednesday, 10 more were to be listed Thursday and five are slated to make their trading debut Friday, just before Hong Kong's return to Chinese rule Tuesday, the sources said.

"It is the biggest-ever listing exercise in the history of the stock market," said Cai Enwei, an analyst at Southern Securities Co.

An official at the Shenzhen Stock Exchange said the rush was aimed at listing the companies before the close of the financial year next Monday. But some analysts said the government was concerned that strong interest in stocks and a huge influx of private investment might raise risk and cause instability in the market optimism triggered by the handover of Hong Kong. The increase in the supply of available shares would choke off any excess demand, they said.

"The market expansion is much better than administrative measures to keep the stock market from overheating," said a local analyst who declined to be identified. "Trading will cautious since the listings will have some effect on the sentiment of investors, but the influence will disappear shortly. Maybe tomorrow, share prices will go upward again."

An analyst at China Guotai Securities Co. said that investors would try to select new shares that showed good earnings potential, rather than speculating blindly on any new Chinese stocks, as often occurred in the past.

Baht Attack Drains Reserves

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BANGKOK — Thailand spent about $5 billion shoring up its currency last month, draining foreign-exchange reserves to their lowest level in more than two years, economists said Wednesday.

The country's central bank will disclose the exact cost Thursday, when it reports foreign reserves for May. A hefty bill may heighten concern about how long Thailand can fend off a devaluation of the baht.

"The baht cannot hold up," said Chia Woon Khian, head of Asian economic research at Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken Ltd. "The government eventually has to engineer some soft devaluation."

According to an official at the Bank of Thailand, the financier George Soros led an attack on the baht last month that forced Thailand to raise interest rates and place controls on the flow of money in and out of the country.

Foreign-exchange reserves probably fell to about $32 billion — the lowest level since December 1994 — from $37.3 billion in April, analysts said.

On Wednesday, the dollar fell to 25.10 baht from 25.75 Tuesday.

Separately, the government released its budget for the year to September 1998, which calls for sharp spending cuts and an increase in revenue. Officials have repeatedly warned of a looming budget deficit. Prime Minister Chaovalit Yongchaiyut began a three-day parliamentary debate on the 982 billion baht (38.14 billion) budget, as the opposition attacked what it called the government's lack of fiscal discipline.

(Bloomberg, AFP, Reuters)

Vietnam Urged to Computerize

Agence France-Presse

HANOI — Vietnam has the potential to develop a poor man's computer costing as little as $200, the chief executive of the Acer Group said Wednesday.

Stan Shih, chairman and founder of the Taiwanese computer giant Acer, said he had told Vietnamese leaders that the country should build a domestic computer industry, making inexpensive machines using older technology.

"There is no value added in hardware assembly," he said. "Anyone can make it; you just buy the parts."

Mr. Shih said that with an initial investment of $5 million, Vietnam could make locally affordable computers costing $200, the price of a color TV set. But with annual per capita income of about $280, the Vietnamese market is still in its infancy, he said.

Need a Room? Try Hong Kong

But It's Expensive, Even Though the Handover Boom Flopped

Bloomberg News

HONG KONG — Keiichi Shiozawa has advice for tourists who think that Hong Kong is the place to be for its return to China at midnight Monday: Try Bali instead.

"Too expensive," said Mr. Shiowaza, whose travel agency, JTB Inc., caters to the Japanese, who account for 20 percent of the territory's visitors. He is sending many of his clients elsewhere.

He isn't alone. The flood of tourists that Hong Kong hoteliers were counting on for the handover turned out to be more of a trickle.

Think you can't get a room for the July 1 ceremony? Think again. Hotels are scrambling to fill thousands of them.

The industry's fortunes probably peaked last year, when many tourists came to see Hong Kong in the last days of British rule, analysts said.

That is a slap in the face to hoteliers, who raised prices and banded together to sell five-day minimum-stay packages. It's also a slap to Hong Kong's economy. About 11.7 million visitors came to the territory last year and spent a record $10.7 billion, making tourism the biggest foreign-exchange earner.

Granted, such colonial landmarks as the Peninsula — whose grand lobby and views of Victoria Harbor have lured travelers since 1926 — are booked for the handover fireworks.

More down-market establishments, though, are looking for guests.

Take Sino Hotels Holdings Ltd.'s City Garden Hotel, which is cutting deals to get people through the door.

The hotel, in the territory's North Point district of anonymous apartment towers and drab office buildings, is offering rooms for $244 a night, a 10 percent discount. It has also dropped its three-night minimum, said Joeland Lo, the front office manager. The problem, he said, is that Beijing has restricted the number of Chinese visitors to Hong Kong between June 15 and July 15.

The hotel is now three-quarters full.

The trouble, according to travel agents like Mr. Shiozawa, is that tourists took to heart reports that hotels would be booked solid. They came en masse last summer "to experience that last bit of British sovereignty," he said.

Hotel executives say tourists got the "wrong message" that it would be impossible to book hotels in or flights to the territory around the handover, said Bob Wan, general manager of the YWCA Garden View International House.

The Hong Kong Tourist Association said the misconception stemmed from the end of last year, when hotels first started accepting advanced bookings from travel agencies.

"There were lots of block bookings," said Peter Randall, spokesman for the tourist association. "But as time neared and people had to pay for those bookings, they canceled."

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EUROPE

VW Pact Shows Flexibility

Unions Accept Wage and Schedule Concessions

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HANNOVER — Volkswagen AG has agreed to increase pay for its German workers by 4 percent over two years in exchange for concessions on work practices, a move analysts said signaled a shift in German labor relations.

Under the pact, agreed on late Tuesday, Saturday shifts will be added as required and employees aged between 55 and 60 will see their work week cut.

"This trend to greater flexibility is only the beginning," said Juergen Graf, head of research at SGZ-Bank in Frankfurt. "There is good news for both sides in this agreement and the company and workers can live with it."

The pact comes after a similar agreement from the chemical company Bayer AG, and as German unions, faced with record postwar unemployment, come under pressure to accept lower wage rises, more flexible working conditions and pay structures in return for job security.

According to the company and its union, some 10,000 older workers would have to move to part-time schedules over the next five years in order to create 1,000 full-time jobs for apprentices annually.

Under the plan for older workers, which will cost an estimated 150,000 Deutsche marks ($86,991) for each participant, workers aged 55 may opt to take 85 percent of their net income for the next five years and, in return, can retire at 57½ years instead of 60.

VW will also make special pension payments to make sure that workers do not see any significant cut in the level of their pension upon retirement.

Volkswagen agreed to increase the pay of its 90,000 German workers by 1.5 percent from Aug. 1, compared with Germany's annual inflation rate of 1.6 percent in May. VW agreed on a further raise of 2.5 percent from Aug. 1, 1998. The pact, which ends three months of negotiations, will secure jobs at VW until 1999. *(Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)*

■ Audi Sees Sales Growth

Audi AG, the luxury unit of Volkswagen, said it expected 1997 sales to rise to more than 20 billion Deutsche marks ($11.8 billion) because new models are selling faster than they can be made, Bloomberg News reported from Ingolstadt, Germany.

Audi reported sales of 18.8 billion DM in 1996. Audi said it expected unit sales to rise to more than 500,000 cars for the full year from 492,046 in 1996.

Audi's two most recent significant product launches were the compact A3 late last year and the more-expensive A6 luxury sedan earlier this month.

Denmark Plans to Sell Stake in Telephone Firm

Bloomberg News

COPENHAGEN — The government said Wednesday it planned to sell all or part of its 51.7 percent stake in the telephone company Tele Danmark A/S as part of its goal to open the country's telecommunications market to increased competition.

Denmark's Social Democratic minority government said it would begin discussing a plan for a sale with other political parties this autumn. A sale of all or part of the stake would need majority approval in Parliament.

The move follows legislation in May to open up Denmark's telephone market to free competition before the European Union deadline in 1998. Until the legislation was passed, the government was not allowed to propose reducing its Tele Danmark stake below a majority.

Analysts said the government had three options: It could sell shares to domestic and international investors; it could sell a stake to a strategic partner; or it could sell shares back to Tele Danmark.

A sale of some shares to Tele Danmark would be the most beneficial to current shareholders, analysts said. It would allow the telephone company to use its spare cash, while raising the share price and earnings per share.

"What the market is looking for is a share buyback from Tele Danmark," said Steven Brooker, an analyst at Nykredit Bank. "Otherwise, it will be a disappointment, because they are overcapitalized at the moment."

If the government does sell shares to Tele Danmark, it is likely to sell only a 20 to 25 percent stake. It may even combine a buyback with one of the other two options, analysts said.

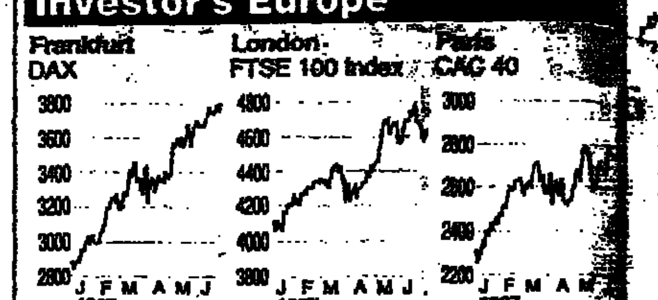
But the government could also find it difficult to sell shares to new investors in the next few years, when several other large European telecommunications companies, such as France Telecom SA, Stet SpA of Italy and Deutsche Telekom AG, are also planning to sell shares.

In addition, there has been speculation that the Scandinavian operators Telia AB in Sweden and Telenor AS in Norway could also be wholly or partly sold to the public.

In recent weeks there has been speculation that British Telecommunications PLC, which already cooperates with Tele Danmark in several international ventures, may buy a stake in the company as a strategic partner. BT would not comment.

Tele Danmark shares closed 2 kroner lower at 343 kroner ($52.24).

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	Change
Amsterdam	AEX	871.46	861.06	[illegible]
Brussels	BEL-20	[illegible]	2,355.19	[illegible]
Frankfurt	DAX	3,798.51	3,755.82	[illegible]
Copenhagen	Stock Market	590.52	591.53	[illegible]
Helsinki	HEX General	[illegible]	3,178.33	[illegible]
Oslo	OBX	642.02	639.30	[illegible]
London	FTSE 100	[illegible]	4,596.30	[illegible]
Madrid	Stock Exchange	598.75	592.08	[illegible]
Milan	MIBTEL	13469	13316	[illegible]
Paris	CAC 40	2,867.44	2,784.76	[illegible]
Stockholm	SX 16	3,265.75	3,200.88	[illegible]
Vienna	ATX	1,295.91	1,283.69	[illegible]
Zurich	SPI	3,571.55	3,525.48	+1.34

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Geneva's oldest newspaper, the French-language Journal de Geneve, said it would merge with a rival daily, Le Nouveau Quotidien, to overcome its financial difficulties.
- Compagnie Bancaire SA, a specialized banking unit of Compagnie Financiere de Paribas, said it would spend 3 billion francs ($515.5 million) to buy the 39 percent of the life insurer Cardif SA and the 27.5 percent of the leasing company UFB Locabail SA that it did not already own.
- France Telecom is offering to buy the cable-television operations of Compagnie Generale des Eaux that are affiliated with networks owned by the telecommunications concern, according to the French daily Le Monde.
- Granada Group PLC, the British television concern, made a £711 million ($1.18 billion) agreed bid for Yorkshire-Tyne Tees Television Holdings PLC, although some shareholders were opposed to the size of the offer.
- Ciga SpA, the Italian luxury-hotel group controlled by ITT Corp., is not for sale as part of ITT's defense against a hostile takeover bid from Hilton Hotels Corp., Ciga's chairman, Daniel Weadock, said. *Bloomberg, Reuters*

Debis Ends Cap Gemini Pact

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERLIN — Daimler-Benz AG's software subsidiary said Wednesday it would end its partnership with the French computer-services company Cap Gemini Sogeti SA because of "differing future strategies."

Daimler-Benz InterServices AG, or Debis, plans to place its 24.4 percent stake in Cap Gemini with international investors in a convertible bond issue worth more than 1 billion Deutsche marks ($579.9 million). The bond will be convertible into Cap Gemini shares.

Cap Gemini will sell to Debis its 19.6 percent stake in the software-development company Debis Systemhaus.

Juergen Schrempp, chief executive of Daimler, said, "Daimler-Benz will invest the proceeds from the sale" of the Cap Gemini stake "to strengthen Debis's international information-technology activities."

Earlier this year, traders on the Paris Bourse speculated that Debis would seek to increase its stake in Cap Gemini, and in May, the chairman of Debis, Klaus Mangold, said the company would decide whether to raise its stake before the summer.

On Wednesday, Mr. Mangold said: "The separation from Cap Gemini is not easy for Debis, as both companies have been able to record a number of joint successes in the market in the six-year partnership."

Daimler said the U.S. Bank Holding Company Act had hampered expansion in the U.S. information-technology market. *(AFX, Reuters, Bloomberg)*

France Lifts Minimum Wage 4%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The French cabinet on Wednesday approved a 4 percent increase in the national minimum wage, Finance Minister Dominique Strauss-Kahn said.

The rise "represents a 3 percent increase in purchasing power because inflation has been less than 1 percent," Mr. Strauss-Kahn said after the weekly cabinet talks.

The minimum wage is now 6,406.79 francs ($1,101.07) a month.

Economists say the increase is surprisingly low and sends a political message that despite demands from Communists, rapid wage raises might have to wait until job creation becomes more robust.

Separately, Italy's unemployment rate rose to 12.5 percent in April, said the state statistical unit Istat. This was the highest rate since Istat created a jobless definition in 1992 in line with the EU's definition.

The unemployment rate worsened in the south and center, and declined in the richer north of the country. Analysts had forecast the unemployment rate to drop to about 12.1 percent. *(Reuters, Bloomberg)*

The Trib Index

Prices as of 3:00 P.M. New York time

Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.	Level	Change	% change	year to date % change
World Index	176.55	+1.47	+0.84	+18.38
Regional Indexes				
Asia/Pacific	133.48	+3.53	+2.72	+8.14
Europe	184.16	+2.69	+1.48	+14.24
N. America	200.96	-2.49	-1.22	+24.12
S. America	175.02	+2.75	+1.60	+52.95
Industrial Indexes				
Capital goods	217.74	+0.92	+0.42	+27.39
Consumer goods	197.30	+0.33	+0.17	+22.22
Energy	205.63	+0.85	+0.42	+20.46
Finance	134.00	+3.10	+2.37	+15.06
Miscellaneous	174.79	+1.90	+1.10	+8.04
Raw Materials	186.31	+0.38	+0.20	+6.23
Service	166.72	+1.18	+0.71	+21.41
Utilities	157.74	+2.07	+1.33	+9.95

The International Herald Tribune World Stock Index © tracks the U.S. dollar values of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries. For more information, a free booklet is available by writing to The Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Compiled by Bloomberg News

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Wednesday, June 25

Prices in local currencies.

Telekurs

Amsterdam

AEX index: 871.46 Previous: 861.86

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	37.40	36.70	37.10	36.80
Aegon	139.10	137.30	137.90	138.40
Ahold	166.50	165.40	166.50	164.20
Akzo Nobel	263.80	258.20	263.50	257
Baan Co.	139	132.50	133.20	133
Bols Wess cva	39.30	38.70	38.70	38.90
CSM cva	100	99.30	100	99.10
Dordtsche Pet	418.50	415.80	417.10	416.50
DSM	197.80	194.50	197	193.50
Elsevier	33	32.50	32.90	32.40
Fortis Amev	83.50	82	83	81.50
Getronics	65.50	64.70	65	64.70
G-Broc cva	66.30	65.20	65.20	65.30
Hagemeyer	106	102.50	103.40	104.50
Heineken	363	359	361.30	358.80
Hoogovens cva	110.90	109.60	110.90	109.20
Hunt Douglas	171	167.50	169.40	164.50
ING Group	91.70	90.70	91.70	89.90
KLM	60.60	59.30	60	60.20
KNP BT	45.60	45.10	45.40	45.20
KPN	81.30	80	80.50	80.50
Nedlloyd Gp	56.30	55.10	56	55
Nutricia	313	310.50	312	309
Oce Grinten	254.50	249.20	252	248.30
Philips Elec	140.10	136.80	140.10	135.70
Polygram	110.90	109.50	109.60	109.90
Randstad Hdg	210	204.50	206.50	203.50
Robeco	186.50	184.90	184.90	184.10
Rodamco	64.70	64.30	64.50	64.50
Rolinco	187.70	187.30	187.30	185.20
Rorento	113.70	113.30	113.30	113.30
Royal Dutch	407.90	406.10	407.90	404.50
Unilever cva	419.90	417	417.90	410.30
Vendex Intl	108.20	107.10	108	107
VNU	46.20	45	45.80	44.80
Wolters Kl cva	252.30	247.10	248	249

Bangkok

SET index: 494.03 Previous: 492.73

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	178	160	178	162
Bangkok Bk F	184	169	181	164
Krung Thai Bk	27.50	26.25	27.25	27
PTT Explor	320	304	306	304
Siam Cement F	466	406	406	468
Siam Com Bk F	102	93	100	95
Telecomasia	28	27	27.75	27.75
Thai Airways	35	32	34	35
Thai Farm Bk F	114	106	114	110
Utd Comm	104	99.50	103	100

Bombay

Sensex 30 index: 4119.39 Previous: 4119.39

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bajaj Auto	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	926.75
Hindust Lever	1374	1308	1351.75	1309.25
Hindust Petlm	454	446	447.25	451
Ind Dev Bk	93.50	92	93	94
ITC	499	488.50	494.50	502.25
Mahanagar Tel	296.50	290	290.25	295.75
Reliance Ind	380	365	366.50	374.50
State Bk India	343	337	339.25	341.25
Steel Authority	17.75	17	17.50	17.25
Tata Eng Loco	460	445.50	450.75	460.25

Brussels

BEL-20 index: 2373.59 Previous: 2355.19

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Almanij	16475	16300	16350	16300
Barco Ind	6960	6910	6930	6870
BBL	9200	9120	9150	9210
CBR	3490	3440	3470	3465
Colruyt	17450	17050	17200	16825
Delhaize Lion	1915	1890	1895	1880
Electrabel	7800	7690	7800	7650
Electrafina	3620	3540	3620	3560
Fortis AG	7240	7040	7150	7140
Gevaert	3385	3320	3370	3385
GBL	5990	5850	5890	5990
Gen Banque	14250	14150	14200	14175
Kredietbank	14425	14250	14325	14150
Petrofina	13775	13400	13700	13225
Powerfin	4995	4950	4980	4985
Royale Belge	10075	9990	10000	9970
Soc Gen Belg	3420	3400	3400	3380
Solvay	21350	21225	21250	21175
Tractebel	15000	14875	15000	14900
UCB	11710	11600	11625	11600

Copenhagen

Stock index: 590.52 Previous: 591.53

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
BG Bank	351	346	348	348
Carlsberg B	374	368	370	370
Codan Fors	890	880	885	885
Danisco	435	414	414	429
Den Danske Bk	639	628.88	639	630.63
D/S Svendborg B	348500	345567	346346	348000
D/S 1912 B	243000	239000	239000	240000
FLS Ind B	230	224	225	227
Kob Lufthavne	715	710	710	709
Nvo Nordisk B	730	723	725	723
Sophus Ber B	981	974.56	980	978
Tele Danmk B	347.35	342	343	345
Tryg Baltica	358	349	353	355.89
Unidanmark A	376	369	375	370

Frankfurt

DAX: 3798.51 Previous: 3755.82

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB B	1550	1540	1542	1545
Adidas	200.50	197	199	198.50
Allianz Hdg	376.50	374	376	375
Altana	1858	1838	1850	1860
Bk Berlin	38.10	37.90	38.05	37.80
BASF	64.40	63.60	64.05	62.85
Bayer Hypo Bk	53.70	53.45	53.65	52.05
Bay.Vereinsbank	72.70	72	72.30	71.80
Bayer	68.40	67.82	67.90	68.10
Beiersdorf	93.25	92.70	93	92.80
Bewag	41	40	40	41.40
BMW	1409	1401	1409	1403
CKAG Colonia	165	162	162	160
Commerzbank	50.45	50	50.45	48.85
Daimler Benz	137	136.30	137	135.45
Degussa	94.50	93.20	94.50	93.60
Deutsche Bank	104.50	103.75	104.30	99.50
Deut Telekom	42.90	42.45	42.90	43.15
Dresdner Bank	61.80	61.40	61.55	60.40
Fresenius	372	365	368	360.50
Fresenius Med	156.30	153	156.30	152.10
Fried. Krupp	347	342.50	342.50	343
Gehe	121.50	118.80	118.80	119
Heidelbg Zmt	170	168.50	170	168
Henkel pfd	99.50	98.50	99.50	99.10
HEW	465.60	465.60	0.00	0.00
Hochtief	82.50	80.50	80.80	80
Hoechst	70.45	70.15	70.35	69.45
Karstadt	653	649.50	650.50	631
Lahmeyer	82.10	80	82	80
Linde	1335	1326	1335	1320
Lufthansa	35.90	35	35.30	34.60
MAN	541	532	539	532
Mannesmann	763	757.50	762	761
Metallgesellschaft	36.65	36.25	36.65	36.15
Metro	188.80	187.80	188.80	188.10
Munch Rueck R	4970	4910	4967	4970
Preussag	524	518.25	522	508.50
RWE	76.20	75.70	76	75.90
SAP pfd	356	346.10	355.80	346
Schering	191.70	190.20	190.40	190.20
SGL Carbon	240	237	237	235.50
Siemens	107.70	106.70	107.60	106.35
Springer (Axel)	1549	1549	0.00	0.00
Suedzucker	938	937	938	940
Thyssen	426	423.50	426	420.50
Veba	99.30	98.30	98.55	97.80
VEW	565	560	565	560
Viag	807	799.50	804	798.25
Volkswagen	1250	1237	1250	1233

Helsinki

HEX General index: 3226.17 Previous: 3178.33

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Enso A	47.60	47	47	47
Huhtamaki I	224	223.50	224	224
Kemira	48	47.60	48	48
Kesko	75	74.70	75	74.60
Merita A	17.20	16.90	17.10	17.10
Metra B	159	149.50	158	149.10
Metso-Serla B	42.90	42	42.70	42
Neste	139	135.50	139	136.10
Nokia A	395	380.50	393	380
Orion-Yhtymae	202	199	200	202
Outokumpu A	103.50	100	103	103.20
UPMKymmene	123.50	122	122.90	122
Valmet	89	87.70	88	88

Hong Kong

Hang Seng: 15065.82 Previous: 14898.96

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	8.30	8.15	8.30	8.10
Bk East Asia	31.90	31.20	31.30	31.20
Cathay Pacific	14.90	14.60	14.85	14.55
Cheung Kong	79	76.75	76.75	76.50
CK Infrastruct	24.35	23.40	23.45	24.25
China Light	44.20	43.80	44	43.80
Citic Pacific	48.80	47.60	48.20	48
Dao Heng Bk	43.40	42.40	43.40	42.40
First Pacific	9.85	9.55	9.85	9.60
Hang Lung Dev	14.20	14.05	14.15	14.05
Hang Seng Bk	107	102.50	103	103.50
Henderson Inv	8.85	8.70	8.75	8.75
Henderson Ld	73	70.50	71.25	70.50
HK China Gas	15.75	15.50	15.60	15.55
HK Electric	32.80	31.70	31.90	32.60
HK Telecomm	18.50	18.05	18.15	17.95
Hopewell Hdgs	4.35	4.23	4.28	4.20
HSBC Hdgs	236	232	233	228
Hutchison Wh	64.75	63.50	63.75	63
Hysan Dev	23.50	23.05	23.05	23.15
Johnson El Hdg	24.20	23.80	24	23.90
Kerry Props	18.60	18.45	18.55	18.50
New World Dev	48.30	47.50	48	46.70
Oriental Press	3.48	3.15	3.35	3.13
Pearl Oriental	1.45	1.37	1.37	1.39
SHK Props	95	93.50	93.75	93
Shun Tak Hdgs	4.85	4.83	4.83	4.83
Sino Land Co.	8.55	8.40	8.45	8.40
Sth China Post	8.10	7.85	7.85	7.70
Swire Pac A	70.50	69.50	70	69.75
Wharf Hdgs	34.80	34.20	34.50	34.10
Wheelock	19.20	18.60	18.80	18.70

Jakarta

Composite index: 712.50 Previous: 713.39

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	7900	7700	7850	7800
Bk Intl Indon	2150	2000	2125	2000
Bk Negara	1525	1500	1525	1550
Gudang Garm	9575	9375	9575	9575
Indocement	3650	3550	3600	3675
Indofood	5800	5775	5800	5850
Indosat	7425	7300	7350	7500
Sampoerna HM	9050	8650	8700	8925
Semen Gresik	5300	5075	5175	5225
Telekomunikasi	4000	3925	3975	3975

Johannesburg

All Market: 7353.98 Previous: 7333.56

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amalgamtd Bks	33	32.80	33	33
AngloAm Coal	270	269.75	270	270
AngloAm Corp	268.25	267.50	268	268
AngloAm Gold	280	278.75	282.50	282.50
AngloAm Ind	196	194.50	195	195
AVMIN	15.75	15.60	15.60	15.60
Barlow	48.70	48.10	48	48
C.G. Smith	25	24.25	25	25
De Beers	167.50	167	167.50	167.50
Driefontein	31.85	31.50	31.80	31.80
Fst Natl Bk	41.25	40.75	40.75	40.75
Gencor	21	20.86	21	21
GFSA	109	108	109	109
Imperial Hdgs	60	58.50	58.50	58.50
Ingwe Coal	30.15	29.50	30.15	30.15
Iscor	3.19	3.17	3.18	3.18
Johnnies Indl	58.25	57.50	58.25	58.25
Liberty Hdgs	332	329	325	325
Liberty Life	123.75	120.25	123.25	123.25
LibLife Strat	17.25	16.75	17.25	17.25
Minorco	104.50	103.75	103.50	103.50
Nampak	19	18.30	18.50	18.50
Nedcor	100.50	99	99.50	99.50
Rembrandt Gp	48	47.25	47.75	47.75
Richemont	61.75	61	61.25	61.25
Rust Platinum	75.75	75.75	75.75	75.75
SA Breweries	139	138.25	138.50	138.50
Samancor	47.50	46	47	47
Sasol	57.50	56.75	57	57
SBIC	219	217	216.50	216.50
Tiger Oats	83.50	83	82.50	82.50

Kuala Lumpur

Composite: 1069.96 Previous: 1077.92

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMMB Hdgs	16.40	16	16	16.40
Genting	13.30	12.80	13	13.30
Mal Banking	26.25	25.25	25.25	26.25
Mal Intl Ship F	6.50	6.30	6.45	6.50
Petronas Gas	9.20	9.05	9.20	9.35
Proton	12.60	12.10	12.20	12.60
Public Bk	3.80	3.78	3.78	3.78
Renong	3.48	3.34	3.46	3.50
Resorts World	8.10	7.65	7.65	8
Rothmans PM	25.50	24.60	24.60	25.50
Sime Darby	8.50	8.40	8.40	8.50
Telekom Mal	12	11.60	11.80	11.70
Tenaga	12.10	11.90	12	12
Utd Engineers	18.40	18.20	18.30	18.30
YTL	8.40	7.90	8.30	8.40

London

FT-SE 100: 4640.00 Previous: 4596.30

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	8.33	8.02	8.15	8
Allied Domecq	4.30	4.22	4.24	4.25
Anglian Water	6.52	6.44	6.48	6.49
Argos	5.77	5.68	5.77	5.70
Asda Group	1.23	1.19	1.22	1.20
Assoc Br Foods	5.18	5.12	5.16	5.13
BAA	5.50	5.40	5.44	5.46
Barclays	12.15	11.70	12.15	11.71
Bass	7.34	7.15	7.30	7.23
BAT Ind	5.70	5.51	5.51	5.60
Bank Scotland	4.01	3.85	3.91	3.85
Blue Circle	4.30	4.17	4.30	4.16
BOC Group	10.57	10.47	10.55	10.45
Boots	7.10	6.95	7.08	6.97
BPB Ind	3.39	3.33	3.34	3.30
Brit Aerosp	13.47	13.36	13.42	13.39
Brit Airways	7.04	6.85	6.90	6.99
BG	2.32	2.22	2.30	2.22
Brit Land	5.65	5.48	5.65	5.47
Brit Petlm	7.15	7.07	7.13	7.08
BSkyB	4.74	4.53	4.71	4.68
Brit Steel	1.49	1.47	1.48	1.47
Brit Telecom	4.58	4.40	4.53	4.45
BTR	1.99	1.92	1.94	1.97
Burmah Castrol	10.28	10.12	10.17	10.25
Burton Gp	1.20	1.17	1.20	1.17
Cable Wireless	5.92	5.75	5.86	5.85
Cadbury Schw	5.35	5.20	5.34	5.29
Carlton Comm	5.32	5.20	5.25	5.25
Comml Union	6.72	6.55	6.66	6.55
Compass Gp	6.81	6.70	6.74	6.77
Courtaulds	3.47	3.42	3.44	3.40
Dixons	4.95	4.87	4.93	4.95
Electrocomponents	4.59	4.43	4.48	4.60
EMI Group	11.17	11	11.08	11.08
Energy Group	6.46	6.37	6.41	6.36
Enterprise Oil	6.72	6.55	6.71	6.57
Fam Colonial	1.64	1.63	1.63	1.62
Genl Accident	8.98	8.83	8.88	8.93
GEC	3.50	3.44	3.46	3.48
GKN	10.34	10.23	10.28	10.18
Glaxo Wellcome	12.94	12.51	12.79	12.51
Granada Gp	8.53	8.40	8.48	8.52
Grand Met	5.90	5.81	5.84	5.83
GRE	2.78	2.71	2.73	2.71
Greenalls Gp	4.97	4.43	4.97	4.47
Guinness	5.90	5.83	5.87	5.81
GUS	6.82	6.54	6.71	6.60
Hays	5.81	5.77	5.81	5.78
HSBC Hldgs	18.20	17.93	18.17	17.93
ICI	8.32	8.20	8.32	8.16
Impl Tobacco	3.97	3.92	3.96	3.95
Kingfisher	7.12	6.95	7.05	6.95
Ladbroke	2.42	2.33	2.36	2.39
Land Sec	8.57	8.32	8.52	8.32
Lasmo	2.70	2.64	2.66	2.62
Legal Genl Grp	4.28	4.15	4.24	4.13
Lloyds TSB Gp	6.42	6.27	6.38	6.28
LucasVarity	2.08	2.05	2.08	2.07
Marks Spencer	5.09	5.03	5.09	5.06
MEPC	5.07	4.96	5.04	4.96
Mercury Asset	12.92	12.80	12.80	12.74
National Grid	2.17	2.13	2.15	2.11
Natl Power	5.20	5.07	5.12	5.12
NatWest	8.96	8.13	8.18	8.25
Next	7.20	7	7.12	7.02
Norwich Union	3.30	3.23	3.27	3.26
Orange	1.99	1.97	1.98	1.99
P&O	6.13	6.03	6.06	6.03
Pearson	7.12	6.97	7.02	7.05
Pilkington	1.27	1.24	1.26	1.23
PowerGen	7.05	6.97	7	6.98
Premier Farnell	4.55	4.48	4.55	4.51
Prudential	5.96	5.85	5.91	5.83
Railtrack Gp	6.20	6.03	6.07	6.13
Rank Group	3.80	3.66	3.78	3.69
Reckitt Colm	9.02	8.91	8.96	8.91
Redland	3.46	3.33	3.40	3.35
Reed Intl	5.90	5.83	5.85	5.79
Rentokil Initial	2.18	2.15	2.16	2.16
Reuters Hdgs	6.51	6.28	6.42	6.42
Rexam	2.62	2.53	2.61	2.58
RMC Group	9.83	9.73	9.79	9.78
Rolls Royce	2.45	2.38	2.43	2.39
Royal Bk Scot	5.95	5.76	5.82	5.96
RTZ reg	10.92	10.78	10.85	10.82
Royal & Sun All	4.57	4.49	4.54	4.48
Safeway	3.42	3.38	3.40	3.39
Sainsbury	3.60	3.53	3.58	3.51
Schroders	16.25	16.05	16.11	16.06
Scot Newcastle	6.37	6.32	6.34	6.32
Scot Power	3.73	3.63	3.71	3.68
Securicor	2.85	2.82	2.85	2.83
Severn Trent	7.30	7.17	7.17	7.25
Shell Transp R	12.40	11.27	12.40	12.24
Siebe	10.25	10.17	10.23	10.18
Smith Nephew	1.76	1.75	1.76	1.75
SmithKline	10.77	10.51	10.77	10.50
Smiths Ind	8.15	8.03	8.03	8.12
Sthern Elec	4.27	4.17	4.27	4.17
Stagecoach	6.43	6.30	6.32	6.40
Stand Charter	9.34	9.05	9.20	9.13
Tate & Lyle	4.55	4.50	4.51	4.52
Tesco	3.73	3.67	3.70	3.66
Thames Water	6.77	6.65	6.73	6.67
3i Group	5.07	5.01	5.05	5.04
TI Group	5.40	5.28	5.34	5.33
Tomkins	2.61	2.56	2.57	2.56
Unilever	17.30	16.95	17.24	16.97
Utd Assurance	4.39	4.37	4.37	4.38
Utd News	7.30	7.20	7.29	7.29
Utd Utilities	6.35	6.23	6.25	6.27
Vendome Lx uts	4.61	4.50	4.54	4.58
Vodafone	2.93	2.87	2.90	2.87
Whitbread	7.58	7.53	7.57	7.54
Williams Hdgs	3.19	3.16	3.19	3.18
Wolseley	4.74	4.65	4.69	4.71
WPP Group	2.53	2.48	2.48	2.51
Zeneca	19.50	18.94	19.48	18.92

Madrid

Bolsa index: 601.73 Previous: 592.08

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	28180	27800	27810	27700
ACESA	2020	1980	1980	1960
Aguas Barcelon	6050	5960	5980	6020
Argentaria	8390	8340	8360	8300
BBV	12020	11820	11990	11710
Banesto	1510	1485	1510	1475
Bankinter	26140	25800	26010	25600
Bco Central Hisp	5490	5410	5450	5400
Bco Popular	34100	33500	34100	33100
Bco Santander	4775	4700	4770	4650
CEPSA	5050	5000	5050	5000
Continente	3300	3010	3260	3005
Corp Mapfre	7720	7630	7650	7590
Endesa	11800	11630	11800	11560
FECSA	1440	1405	1410	1400
Gas Natural	32690	32500	32580	32320
Iberdrola	1910	1880	1910	1875
Pryca	3070	2965	3065	2865
Repsol	6330	6270	6290	6270
Sevillana Elec	1510	1490	1505	1485
Tabacalera	7960	7810	7870	7850
Telefonica	4390	4350	4390	4345
Union Fenosa	1350	1330	1340	1335
Valenc Cement	2300	2285	2300	2270

Manila

PSE index: 2829.29 Previous: 2818.27

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala B	19	18.75	19	19
Ayala Land	23.75	23.25	23.75	23
Bk Philip Isl	165	163	163	166
C&P Homes	9.80	9.60	9.60	9.80
Manila Elec A	89.50	88	89.50	89.50
Metro Bank	550	530	535	540
Petron	7.10	7	7.10	7
PCIBank	252.50	252.50	252.50	252.50
Phil Long Dist	845	835	840	830
San Miguel B	72	71.50	72	71.50
SM Prime Hdg	7.70	7.60	7.70	7.60

Mexico

Bolsa index: 4406.67 Previous: 4403.45

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	52.80	51.90	52.10	52.70
Banacci B	22.45	20.90	22.05	21.25
Cemex CPO	34.25	33.80	34.05	34.15
Cifra C	12.80	12.70	12.80	12.84
Emp Modema	41.00	40.45	40.65	41.00
Gpo Carso A1	52.20	50.60	52.10	51.00
Gpo F Bcomer	2.21	2.06	2.17	2.09
Gpo Fin Inbursa	30.35	29.50	30.35	29.60
Kimb Clark Mex	31.30	30.75	30.85	31.00
Televisa CPO	121.50	121.50	121.50	122.00
TelMex L	19.10	18.94	19.06	19.00

Milan

MIB Telematico: 13469.00 Previous: 13316.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	13540	13230	13305	13180
Bca Comm Ital	3815	3730	3750	3780
Bca Fideuram	5340	5050	5115	5050
Bca di Roma	1276	1250	1251	1250
Benetton	27900	27350	27450	27200
Credito Italiano	3250	3180	3205	3155
Edison	8670	8325	8410	8600
ENI	9825	9570	9610	9510
Fiat	6290	6175	6180	6190
Generali Assic	30800	30450	30500	30400
IMI	16150	15700	15935	15940
INA	2800	2760	2760	2760
Italgas	5745	5550	5565	5615
Mediaset	7445	7305	7360	7345
Mediobanca	10750	10470	10700	10600
Montedison	1166	1148	1148	1146
Olivetti	515	498	500.50	491.50
Parmalat	2540	2465	2465	2525
Pirelli	4400	4325	4335	4315
RAS	13975	13720	13910	13715
Rolo Banca	20600	20050	20550	20150
S Paolo Torino	12600	12350	12525	12210
Stet	10240	10035	10215	9935
Telecom Italia	5685	5585	5670	5510
TIM	5825	5715	5785	5685

Montreal

Industrials index: 3341.22 Previous: 3288.57

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bce Mob Com	42.90	42.90	42.90	42.80
Cdn Tire A	27.10	27	27.10	27.20
Cdn Util A	35.65	35.40	35½	35.85
CT Finl Svc	36½	36.20	36½	36
Gaz Metro	17.95	17¾	17.90	17.85
Gt-West Lifeco	34	33½	33.90	33
Imasco	38.55	38.45	38.45	39.15
Investors Grp	32	32	32	31.80
Loblaw Cos	20	20	20	20.65
Natl Bk Canada	17.35	17.15	17.30	16.90
Power Corp	34¼	33.80	34	33.55
Power Finl	33¼	32.95	33⅛	33.55
Quebecor B	26	25.70	25.85	25.70
Rogers Comm B	9.45	9.30	9.30	9.30
Royal Bk Cda	63.60	63¼	63.40	62.05

Oslo

OBX index: 642.02 Previous: 639.30

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	138	136	137	135
Bergesen Dy A	173	170	170	170
Christiania Bk	24.50	24.10	24.30	23.80
Den norske Bk	29	28.50	28.80	28.20
Elkem	141.50	139	141	138
Hafslund A	44.90	44	44.90	44
Kvaerner Asa	430	427	427	427
Norsk Hydro	401.50	396	396	398
Norske Skog A	257	254	254	254
Nycomed A	108	106	107	106
Orkla Asa A	551	497.50	542	550
Petlm GeoSvc	324	322	324	322
Saga Petlm A	141	138.50	139.50	139.50
Schibsted	141	140	140	140
Transocean Off	510	490	490	510
Storebrand Asa	46	45.10	45.80	45

Paris

CAC-40: 2867.44 Previous: 2784.76

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	905	889	895	897
AGF	180.20	174.10	176.90	173.30
Air Liquide	978	956	975	956
Alcatel Alsth	746	722	744	712
Axa-UAP	370	364.20	369.90	364.60
Bancaire	750	730	735	688
BIC	972	952	971	949
BNP	246.40	240	244.20	235.30
Canal Plus	1072	1051	1063	1046
Carrefour	4325	4250	4314	4207
Casino	304	296	298	297
CCF	253	248.60	250.50	244.40
Cetelem	742	698	711	690
Christian Dior	929	915	928	911
CLF-Dexia Fran	581	567	575	579
Credit Agricole	1252	1251	1252	1260
Danone	990	979	980	971
Elf-Aquitaine	664	635	640	632
Eridania BS	905	887	902	887
Euradisney	9.25	9.10	9.25	9.10
Eurotunnel	6.45	6.15	6.30	6.35
Gen. Eaux	765	743	762	729
Havas	416.50	409.80	412.10	408.20
Imetal	807	794	798	795
Lafarge	387	370.20	385.30	368.50
Legrand	1110	1085	1107	1093
L'Oreal	2472	2362	2452	2340
LVMH	1513	1496	1511	1483
Lyon. Eaux	597	585	590	585
Michelin B	362	347.20	360.60	343.50
Paribas A	413	401	403.20	387.10
Pernod Ricard	312	308.20	309.90	304.40
Peugeot Cit	597	577	587	580
Pinault-Prnt	3015	2897	2987	2894
Promodes	2408	2332	2400	2305
Renault	151	144	147	148.60
Rexel	1725	1690	1702	1699
Rh-Poulenc A	213	203.10	211.90	201.90
Sanofi	552	530	547	526
Schneider	333.80	324	331.90	327
SEB	1050	1032	1041	1040
SGS Thomson	466.20	458	464	451.80
Ste Generale	665	645	665	638
Sodexho	2985	2941	2962	2937
St Gobain	876	846	865	838
Suez	309.90	301.20	308	303.40
Synthelabo	760	730	750	739
Thomson CSF	159.90	155	159.60	152.70
Total B	570	557	570	557
Usinor	100.50	97.20	100.40	97.95
Valeo	374	368	373	363

São Paulo

Bovespa index: 12928.40 Previous: 12587.40

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bradesco Pfd	10.75	10.60	10.70	10.75
Brahma Pfd	841.50	830.00	834.00	840.50
Cemig Pfd	56.20	54.60	56.00	54.50
CESP Pfd	78.50	75.50	77.70	75.51
Copel	21.20	20.50	21.020	20.70
Eletrobras	652.00	627.00	648.00	626.00
Itaubanco Pfd	620.00	615.00	615.00	618.90
Light Servicos	538.00	530.00	550.00	526.00
Lightpar	440.00	420.00	438.00	414.01
Petrobras Pfd	322.00	314.00	320.00	310.00
Paulista Luz	200.00	193.00	196.00	196.00
Sid Nacional	35.60	34.80	34.80	35.60
Souza Cruz	11.70	11.68	11.68	11.75
Telebras Pfd	166.20	161.00	166.01	161.00
Telemig	206.00	200.00	206.00	200.00
Telerj	170.00	162.00	163.99	161.95
Telesp Pfd	385.010	380.00	382.00	375.00
Unibanco	40.70	40.70	40.70	40.70
Usiminas Pfd	11.90	11.75	11.80	11.85
CVRD Pfd	24.10	23.70	23.99	23.90

Seoul

Composite index: 744.99 Previous: 753.70

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dacom	101000	98000	98000	99000
Daewoo Heavy	7600	7300	7300	7500
Hyundai Eng.	22700	21200	21300	22500
Kia Motors	13900	13300	13600	13400
Korea El Pwr	28800	27700	27900	28800
Korea Exch Bk	6100	5680	5800	6100
Korea Mob Tel	444000	440000	442000	441000
LG Semicon	33500	32900	33000	33000
Pohang Iron St	61500	59700	60700	59900
Samsung Display	46200	45400	45600	46000
Samsung Elec	69900	68500	69500	69400
Shinhan Bank	10900	10700	10800	11000

Singapore

Straits Times: 2023.86 Previous: 2041.38

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Pac Brew	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.25
Cerebos Pac	6.85	6.70	6.70	6.90
City Devts	14.10	13.60	14	13.60
Cycle Carriage	15.20	14.70	14.80	15.10
Dairy Farm Int*	0.75	0.72	0.74	0.71
DBS foreign	18.60	18.20	18.50	18
DBS Land	4.62	4.56	4.58	4.62
Fraser & Neave	10.50	10.20	10.30	10.30
HK Land*	2.86	2.77	2.78	2.80
Jard Matheson*	7.60	7.30	7.40	7.50
Jard Strategic*	3.84	3.80	3.80	3.86
Keppel A	6.45	6.15	6.40	6.15
Keppel Bank	3.72	3.68	3.70	3.68
Keppel Fels	4.86	4.80	4.86	4.82
Keppel Land	4	3.94	3.97	3.98
OCBC foreign	15	14.60	14.70	14.90
OS Union Bk F	9.30	8.95	9.20	9
Parkway Hdgs	6.50	6.40	6.45	6.45
Sembawang	7.05	6.85	6.85	7
Sing Air foreign	12.80	12.70	12.80	12.70
Sing Land	6.55	6.45	6.45	6.50
Sing Press F	29.10	28.80	29.10	29.20
Sing Tech Ind	3.88	3.78	3.80	3.84
Sing Telecomm	2.68	2.62	2.68	2.64
Tat Lee Bank	3.36	3.34	3.36	3.36
Utd Industrial	1.09	1.07	1.07	1.10
Utd OSea Bk F	15	14.80	14.90	14.70
Wing Tai Hdgs	4.28	4.20	4.20	4.26

* in U.S. dollars.

Stockholm

SX 16 index: 3245.75 Previous: 3200.88

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA B	108	104.50	105	107.50
ABB A	109	107	108.50	108
AssiDoman	230	226	226	225
Astra A	145	142.50	143	141
Atlas Copco A	205.50	202.50	203.50	203.50
Autoliv	397.50	291.50	292.50	292.50
Electrolux B	585	572	572	580
Ericsson B	307.50	294	307.50	292
Hennes B	286	281	285	283
Incentive A	715	711	711	712
Investor B	404.50	400	402.50	396.50
MoDo B	266	259.50	260.50	262
Nordbanken	245	240	242	241
Pharm/Upjohn	274.50	270	271	270
Sandvik B	216.50	213	216.50	214
Scania B	233.50	229	232	230
SCA B	170	165.50	166	168
S-E Banken A	83	82	83	83
Skandia Fors	283	281	282	281.50
Skanska B	350	347	348	348.50
SKF B	207	202	203	205.50
Sparbanken A	166.50	165	165.50	166
Stadshypotek A	190	190	190	190
Stora A	132	129.50	131	129
Sv Handles A	231	229	230.50	229.50
Volvo B	202	198.50	200.50	197.50

Sydney

All Ordinaries: 2785.10 Previous: 2688.40

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	8.73	8.64	8.66	8.64
ANZ Bking	9.82	9.71	9.81	9.66
BHP	19.55	19.25	19.25	19.40
Boral	4.25	4.19	4.19	4.16
Brambles Ind.	26	25.65	25.68	25.76
CBA	15.63	15.41	15.57	15.41
CC Amatil	16.35	15.90	15.99	16.10
Coles Myer	6.95	6.65	6.85	6.80
Comalco	7.25	7.16	7.20	7.16
CSR	5.04	4.99	5.04	5
Fosters Brew	2.52	2.49	2.51	2.49
Goodman Fld	2	1.93	1.99	1.90
ICI Australia	13	12.83	12.98	13
Lend Lease	27.95	27.40	27.75	27.50
MIM Hdgs	2.07	1.99	2	2.05
Nat Aust Bank	19.02	18.88	18.97	18.82
Nat Mutual Hdg	2.11	2.07	2.11	2.10
News Corp	6.51	6.41	6.48	6.35
Pacific Dunlop	3.81	3.70	3.81	3.72
Pioneer Intl	5.01	4.94	4.99	4.98
Pub Broadcast	7.71	7.66	7.70	7.63
Rio Tinto	22.90	22.45	22.89	22.55
St George Bank	9.12	8.71	9.05	8.71
WMC	8.66	8.58	8.62	8.57
Westpac Bking	7.98	7.76	7.91	7.80
Woodside Pet	11.28	10.66	11.21	10.47
Woolworths	4.36	4.29	4.33	4.29

Taipei

Stock Market index: 8956.41 Previous: 8918.17

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cathay Life Ins	161	157	157	158
Chang Hwa Bk	117	114	114	114
Chiao Tung Bk	80	78	79	79.50
China Developmt	140	137	137	138
China Steel	29.40	28.50	28.80	28
First Bank	116.50	113.50	113.50	113.50
Formosa Plastic	69	67	68	69
Hua Nan Bk	115	112	112	112.50
Intl Comm Bk	68	66	66.50	67
Nan Ya Plastics	84	82	82.50	84.50
Shin Kong Life	113.50	109	109.50	108.50
Taiwan Semi	125	119.50	124.50	122
Tatung	56	55	55.50	55.50
Utd Micro Elec	117	109.50	116	111.50
Utd World Chin	68	66.50	66.50	66.50

Tokyo

Nikkei 225: 20679.29 Previous: 20341.93

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1240	1220	1220	1230
All Nippon Air	714	702	714	703
Amway	3990	3930	3950	3910
Asahi Bank	963	930	955	920
Asahi Chem	684	672	684	675
Asahi Glass	1130	1110	1110	1110
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	2280	2210	2280	2220
Bk Yokohama	619	605	616	604
Bridgestone	2660	2620	2650	2590
Canon	3150	3080	3120	3060
Chubu Elec	2120	2080	2100	2110
Chugoku Elec	2050	2030	2050	2040
Dai Nipp Print	2560	2520	2540	2510
Daiei	785	775	780	785
Dai-Ichi Kang	1520	1450	1520	1440
Daiwa Bank	567	554	560	546
Daiwa House	1400	1350	1390	1310
Daiwa Sec	920	892	920	890
DDI	8460a	8460a	8630a	8340a
Denso	2820	2750	2810	2720
East Japan Ry	5750a	5630a	5750a	5620a
Eisai	2200	2140	2200	2160
Fanuc	4400	4280	4290	4300
Fuji Bank	1730	1650	1730	1660
Fuji Photo	4720	4550	4700	4490
Fujitsu	1640	1600	1640	1590
Hachijuni Bk	1190	1140	1150	1150
Hitachi	1350	1330	1330	1330
Honda Motor	3430	3370	3400	3330
IBJ	1840	1700	1830	1690
IHI	457	443	455	445
Itochu	622	602	605	603
Ito-Yokado	6960	6800	6890	6850
JAL	502	491	497	492
Japan Tobacco	9250a	8970a	9140a	8850a
Jusco	3990	3900	3960	3940
Kajima	654	635	637	635
Kansai Elec	2290	2250	2270	2290
Kao	1620	1590	1610	1600
Kawasaki Hvy	537	523	536	520
Kawa Steel	366	358	364	357
Kinki Nipp Ry	701	698	699	699
Kirin Brewery	1190	1170	1190	1180
Kobe Steel	217	213	217	212
Komatsu	921	908	915	911
Kubota	575	559	574	556
Kyocera	9100	8990	9090	9030
Kyushu Elec	2020	2000	2010	2010
LTCB	513	500	506	493
Marubeni	520	510	515	517
Marui	2270	2180	2210	2270
Matsu Comm	4100	4020	4050	4070
Matsu Elec Ind	2310	2280	2310	2280
Matsu Elec Wk	1290	1270	1290	1280
Mitsubishi	1440	1400	1410	1410
Mitsubishi Ch	364	355	360	354
Mitsubishi El	677	662	675	665
Mitsubishi Est	1640	1600	1640	1610
Mitsubishi Hvy	870	860	869	856
Mitsubishi Mat	840	833	838	836
Mitsubishi Tr	1780	1740	1770	1730
Mitsui	1100	1080	1090	1090
Mitsui Fudosn	1560	1530	1560	1510
Mitsui Trust	896	859	896	852
Murata Mfg	4700	4650	4700	4520
NEC	1690	1670	1680	1670
Nikon	1940	1900	1930	1880
Nikko Sec	716	692	714	690
Nintendo	9550	9490	9540	9470
Nipp Express	909	902	905	905
Nippon Oil	624	610	624	610
Nippon Steel	361	353	361	357
Nissan Motor	848	822	847	817
NKK	242	234	238	234
Nomura Sec	1500	1440	1500	1450
NTT	1080b	1070b	1080b	1070b
NTT Data	4600b	4530b	4580b	4570b
Oji Paper	695	691	692	692
Osaka Gas	326	315	326	315
Ricoh	1530	1510	1530	1520
Rohm	11900	11700	11800	11600
Sakura Bk	885	857	885	857
Sankyo	3850	3740	3820	3670
Sanwa Bank	1720	1640	1700	1610
Sanyo Elec	517	506	515	512
Secom	8520	8420	8520	8400
Seibu Rwy	6190	5950	6190	5910
Sekisui Chem	1190	1170	1190	1180
Sekisui House	1160	1110	1130	1140
Seven-Eleven	9040	8900	9040	8890
Sharp	1560	1530	1540	1520
Shikoku El Pwr	1990	1960	1980	1970
Shimizu	675	662	663	662
Shin-etsu Ch	3100	3060	3080	3090
Shiseido	1920	1850	1910	1850
Shizuoka Bk	1330	1290	1330	1310
Softbank	7600	7450	7470	7350
Sony	9890	9830	9890	9840
Sumitomo	1050	1020	1040	1030
Sumitomo Bk	1870	1790	1860	1770
Sumit Chem	518	513	518	510
Sumitomo Elec	1880	1860	1870	1850
Sumit Metal	322	316	318	315
Sumit Trust	1290	1220	1240	1200
Taisho Pharm	3040	2990	3030	2980
Takeda Chem	3230	3170	3220	3150
TDK	8400	8260	8390	8250
Tohoku El Pwr	2080	2050	2050	2070
Tokai Bank	1170	1110	1150	1100
Tokio Marine	1470	1420	1470	1410
Tokyo El Pwr	2420	2390	2410	2410
Tokyo Electron	5750	5640	5700	5650
Tokyo Gas	317	312	314	312
Tokyu Corp.	724	706	715	707
Tonen	1470	1450	1460	1450
Toppan Print	1780	1760	1770	1750
Toray Ind	840	820	840	816
Toshiba	755	740	755	746
Tostem	3280	3210	3280	3180
Toyo Trust	975	942	967	977
Toyota Motor	3440	3400	3430	3380
Yamanouchi	3130	3060	3110	3040

a: x 100; b: x 1,000

Toronto

TSE Industrials: 6533.84 Previous: 6490.96

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Cons.	25.65	25¼	25.45	25.20
Alberta Energy	34.90	34.60	34.85	34.85
Alcan Alum	48.45	47.85	48.10	47.65
Anderson Expl	17⅛	16.90	17⅛	16.95
Bk Montreal	55⅝	55.10	55.45	54.65
Bk Nova Scotia	61.70	60.30	61.35	60.05
Barrick Gold	31⅝	30.60	31.30	30.45
BCE	40.20	39.65	40.20	39⅞
BC Telecomm	32.30	31.95	32.30	32
Biochem Pharm	32	32	32	32.60
Bombardier B	31.20	30.85	30.95	30.95
Brascan A	34.60	34.35	34⅜	34.35
Cameco	52	51.55	52	52¼
CIBC	37.10	36.10	37	36.10
Cdn Natl Rail	60.30	59.30	60	59¼
Cdn Nat Res	35.95	35.80	35.85	36
Cdn Occid Pet	30.85	30.05	30.85	30.15
Cdn Pacific	38.95	38½	38.70	38.70
Cominco	36¼	36.05	36½	36.15
Dofasco	26.05	25.85	25.90	25.95
Domtar	12.30	12½	12.30	12¼
Donohue A	30	29.60	30	29.80
Du Pont Cda A	31	30.05	30½	30½
Edper Group	24.10	23.60	23.70	23.35
EuroNev Mng	45	43.10	43.90	43.80
Fairfax Finl	390	388	390	390
Falconbridge	27.60	27.35	27.45	27.55
Fletcher Chall A	24.15	24	24	24.05
Franco Nevada	72	70¼	70.45	70.85
Gulf Cda Res	12	11.45	11½	12
Imperial Oil	71.45	70.60	71.45	70¾
Inco	42½	42.20	42¼	42.20
IPL Energy	45.10	44.70	44.85	45
Laidlaw B	19.95	19.70	19.90	19.50
Loewen Group	47.80	46.85	47¼	46.90
Macmill Bldl	20	19.60	19¾	20.15
Magna Intl A	83¾	83	83.40	83.60
Methanex	12.90	12½	12½	12.80
Moore	30.15	30	30.15	30.10
Newbridge Net	61.30	59	60½	59.55
Noranda Inc	30	29½	29½	29.60
Norcen Energy	32.60	32	32	32.55
Nthern Telecom	125	123.40	124½	123.60
Nova	11.60	11.45	11.60	11¾
Onex	27.65	27.30	27½	27½
Pancdn Petlm	29⅛	29	29	29¼
Petro Cda	23.35	22.95	23¼	22.95
Placer Dome	24.10	23.10	23.70	22.90
Poco Petlm	14.20	13.95	13.95	13.95
Potash Sask	108½	106.20	106.30	107¾
Renaissance	39.20	38.40	39.10	38.30
Rio Algom	34	33.30	33.35	34
Rogers Cantel B	26½	26.40	26.40	26½
Seagram Co	56.55	56.05	56.35	56¼
Shell Cda A	61.95	61.20	61¾	61
Suncor	36.95	36.60	36.90	36.95
Talisman Eny	43.45	43.15	43⅛	43.45
Teck B	28.15	27½	28	27¾
Teleglobe	52.60	52.40	52.40	52½
Telus	25½	25.15	25.45	25.15
Thomson	32.90	32½	32.70	32.35
TorDom Bank	43.85	43.30	43.70	43.15
Transalta	16.70	16½	16.65	16.35
TransCda Pipe	28.05	27.80	28.05	27.90
Trimark Finl	60.30	59.60	59¾	60
Trizec Hahn	30.95	30⅝	30¾	30.95
TVX Gold	8	7.60	7.95	7.85
Westcoast Eny	25.40	25⅛	25.35	25¼
Weston	92	90	91	[illegible]

Vienna

ATX index: 1295.91 Previous: 1283.69

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Boehler-Uddeh	944	931	936	940
Creditanst Pfd	486.30	477	486.30	477
EA-Generali	3180	3140	3175	3140
EVN	1625	1596	1616	1596
Flughafen Wien	510	502	504	500
OMV	1580	1545	1570.10	1545
Oest Elektrz	859	852.50	854.10	856
VA Stahl	559	550.50	557.30	552
VA Tech	2209.50	2188	2191	2185
Wienerberg Bau	2509	2466	2503	2480.45

Wellington

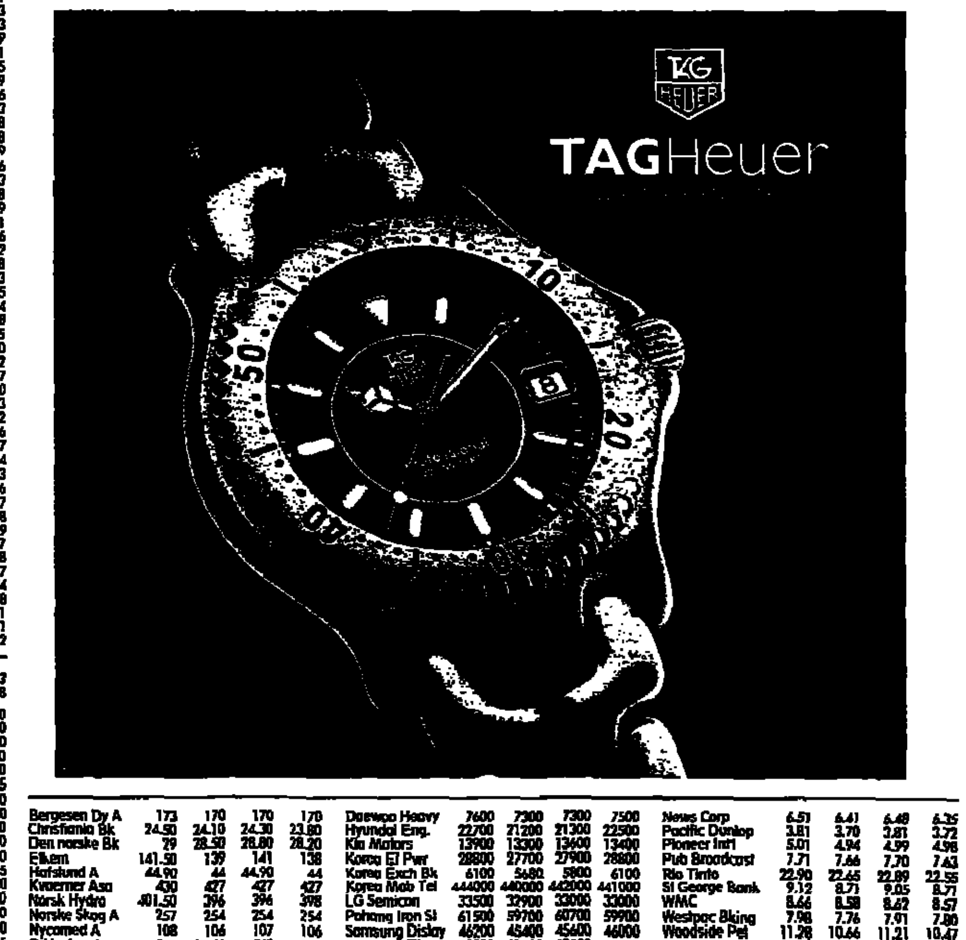
NZSE-40 index: 2482.53 Previous: [illegible]

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	4.31	4.29	4.30	4.30
Briefly Invt	1.38	1.37	1.38	1.37
Carter Holt ord	3.65	3.58	3.65	3.54
Fletch Ch Bldg	4.38	4.33	4.35	4.32
Fletch Ch Eny	4.45	4.41	4.41	4.40
Fletch Ch Forst	2.14	2.12	2.12	2.10
Fletch Ch Paper	3.55	3.44	3.45	3.50
Lion Nathan	3.73	3.71	3.72	3.72
Telecom NZ	7.20	7.04	7.04	7.12
Wilson Horton	11.70	11.70	11.70	11.70

Zurich

SPI index: 3571.55 Previous: 3525.48

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABB B	2196	2166	2178	[illegible]
Adecco B	597	584	587	[illegible]
Alusuisse R	1526	1494	1506	[illegible]
Ares-Serono B	2180	2150	2152	[illegible]
Atel R	900	856	900	[illegible]
Baer Hdg B	2255	2215	2250	[illegible]
Baloise Hdg R	3440	3385	3420	[illegible]
BK Vision	1206	1199	1205	[illegible]
Ciba Spec Chem	139.50	137	138	[illegible]
Clariant R	943	924	943	[illegible]
Crd Suisse Gp R	194.25	190	192.25	[illegible]
Elektrowatt B	541	540	540	[illegible]
Ems-Chemie	6440	6400	6425	[illegible]
ESEC Hdg	4610	4560	4600	[illegible]
Holderbank B	1407	1370	1385	[illegible]
Liechtenst LB B	519	513	519	[illegible]
Nestle R	1942	1920	1937	[illegible]
Novartis R	2347	2283	2338	[illegible]
Oerlikn Buehr R	171	168	171	[illegible]
Pargesa Hld B	1932	1901	1932	[illegible]
PharmVisn B	854	835	835	[illegible]
Richemont A	1972	1940	1948	[illegible]
Pirelli PC	287	282	285	[illegible]
Roche Hdg PC	13610	13350	13490	[illegible]
SBC R	378	373.50	377	[illegible]
Schindler PC	1860	1830	1840	[illegible]
SGS B	3148	3100	3140	[illegible]
SMH B	875	865	867	[illegible]
Sulzer R	1336	1312	1317	[illegible]
Swiss Reins R	2109	2067	2089	[illegible]
Swissair R	1673	1611	1618	[illegible]
UBS B	1708	1686	1693	[illegible]
Winterthur R	1300	1280	1291	[illegible]
Zurich Assur R	585	571	583	[illegible]



NYSE

...nesday's 4 P.M. Close

هكذا من الأصل

NASDAQ

Wednesday's 4 P.M.

The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.

NYSE

Wednesday's 4 P.M. Close

(Continued)

WORLD ROUNDUP

Jordan? Click Here

BASKETBALL Michael Jordan signed an agreement Wednesday that will put him on the World Wide Web for the next 10 years.

Jordan could reportedly earn $10 million in addition to an undisclosed advance cash bonus from CBS SportsLine. He will answer e-mail, conduct interviews on a monthly basis, appear in radio and TV commercials and provide exclusive content for CBS SportsLine and his on-line fan club. *(AP)*

• Kevin Johnson, the Phoenix Suns guard, has changed his mind and will not retire this summer. He said Tuesday that he will play at least one more season. Johnson, 31, has signed a one-year contract worth a reported $8.4 million with the Suns. *(AP)*

Phillies' Draft Dodger

BASEBALL The agent for J.D. Drew, the No. 2 pick in this month's baseball draft, has filed a petition with the commissioner's office seeking to make Drew a free agent.

Agent Scott Boras said the Philadelphia Phillies, who made Drew their top choice, failed to send the outfielder a contract within the required 15 days.

Boras is trying to use the loophole he used last year to free Matt White from his obligation to San Francisco, the team that drafted him. White, declared a free agent, signed with the expansion Tampa Bay Devil Rays for far more money than he would have received from the Giants.

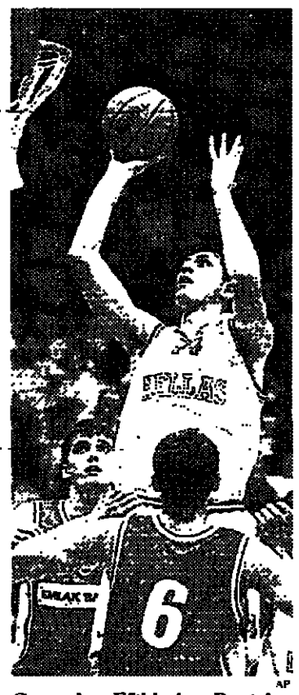
The Phillies say they sent both Boras and Drew a registered letter offering a standard minor-league contract. *(AP)*

Nike Withdraws Shoes

Nike will recall 38,000 pair of shoes carrying a logo that offended Muslims because it resembled the word "Allah" in Arabic. Under a written agreement, Nike also apologized to Muslims for any unintentional offense. In exchange, the Council on American-Islamic Relations will urge Muslims worldwide not to boycott Nike. *(AP)*

Greece Stops Turkey

BASKETBALL Greece beat Turkey 74-52 in Gerona, near Barcelona, on Wednesday on the opening day of the European championships. In the other Group A game Russia beat Bosnia-Herzogovina. In Group C in Badalona, a suburb of Barcelona, Italy beat Latvia 85-75 and Yugoslavia beat unfancied Poland 104-76. *(AFP)*



Greece's Efthimis Rentzias shooting over Turkey's Mirsad Turkan (6) and Huseyin Besok.

Brazil Hits 10 Again To Rout Belgium

Irish Advance With Golden Goal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Brazil scored 10 goals for the second match in a row Wednesday to reach the quarterfinals of the World Youth Cup in Malaysia. Brazil overwhelmed Belgium, 10-0, in Kuching. On Sunday, it beat South Korea, 10-3.

In other games in the second round, France beat Mexico, 1-0, at Kuching and Uruguay beat the United States in Shah Alam, 3-0.

But the greatest drama of the evening came in the final game at Shah Alam as Ireland beat Morocco, 2-1, with a golden goal in the fifth minute of extra time from Damien Duff.

In the quarterfinals Brazil faces the winner of Thursday's game between England and Argentina, the defending champion. Uruguay will face France and Ireland will meet the winner of Thursday's game between Spain and Canada.

WORLD SOCCER

In Kuching, the heat and humidity seemed to wilt the demoralized Belgians, whose goalkeeper — Jean Francois Gillet — had said he wasn't afraid of Brazil but was hoping he wouldn't have to suffer the same fate as his Korean counterpart.

Alex de Souza scored three goals, Alquino Alvaro and Roni Santos hit two each and Adailton Martins, who scored six against the Koreans, hit one to take his total for the tournament to 10 goals in four matches.

"It was a game that was never a game," said Belgian coach Ariel Jacobs. "Even from the first minute, we could never reach the height of the Brazilians. We were running behind them."

"We just had too much respect for the Brazilians and we gave them too much space," he added.

Brazil went ahead in the fourth minute with a goal from Alvaro and was 4-0 up by halftime.

"They were all over the place. I can imagine now how the South Korean goalkeeper must have felt," Gillet said.

Peter Luccin scored for France in the final minute, tallying from just outside the penalty area with a powerful blast.

Mexico had the better of the play, and France, the reigning European champion, seemed content to go for long-range shots, which until the 90th minute, were saved with ease by Mexican goalkeeper Alejandro Alvarez.

In Shah Alam, Uruguay overwhelmed an inexperienced American side with speed and superior technical and tactical ability from the opening kickoff.

The two teams spent almost the entire first half in the American end of the field, keeping the United States from getting a chance on goal until the 28th minute.

Damian Duff scored a golden goal six minutes into extra time after Ireland had staved off a string of attacks from Morocco. The African under-20 champion controlled the play for most of the game but found it difficult to penetrate the Irish defense.

Ireland took the lead in the 34th minute when Neale Fenn, who for the most part was left alone up front, received the ball close to the penalty spot and drove it past keeper Tarik El Jarmouni.

Morocco grabbed an equalizer two minutes before halftime when Irish defender David Worrall kicked the ball into his own net as he tried to clear a shot from Mohamed Jabrane.

WORLD CUP Barring an unlikely 10-goal defeat in its last first-round match, Japan clinched a place in the final round of the Asian qualifying competition for next year's World Cup finals when it beat Nepal, 3-0, on Wednesday.

Two goals from striker Kazuyoshi Miura and one from Akinori Nishizawa gave Japan its fifth successive group four victory to take it to a maximum 15 points and a goal tally of 30-0.

Japan plays second-place Oman in its final group match on Saturday. The Omani's must win by at least 10-0 to overtake the Japanese. Oman beat Macau, 2-0, Wednesday. *(Reuters, AP, AFP)*

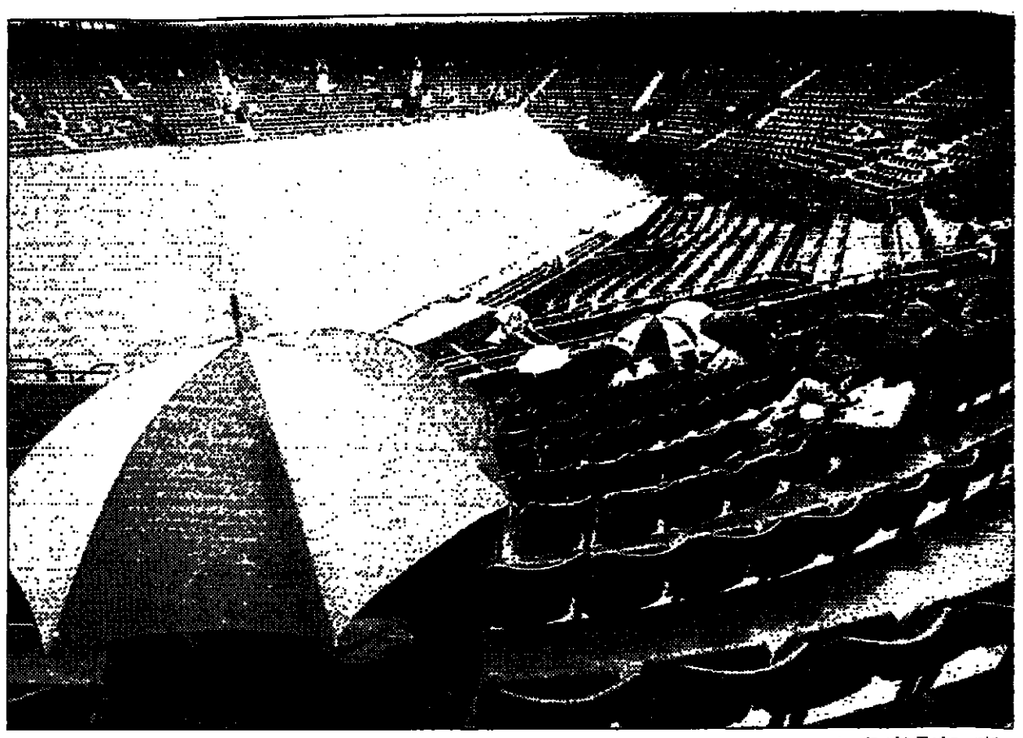
■ Baggio Says He'll Leave Milan

Roberto Baggio said Wednesday he was leaving AC Milan, Reuters reported from Milan.

Interviewed by Italy's RAI television at the Venice airport on his return from a holiday in Argentina, the World Cup star said he had spoken to Fabio Capello, who has returned to Milan as coach.

"Capello rang me on the telephone," he said. "He confirmed a bit what was in the air. I'm disappointed a bit, breaking with the fans."

Baggio, 30, said that no other Milan official had contacted him. "When they need you, they call you even at home. When you are no longer any use, the telephone ceases to exist."



Fans at Wimbledon's No. 1 Court waiting for the rain to stop. After a four-hour delay they saw Monica Seles.

After 3 Days of Delay, Seles Wins

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

WIMBLEDON, England — After waiting for hours of rain to end, No. 2 Monica Seles was about to finish off a first-round match that had taken her three days to play.

The suspense wasn't much to brag about, but still, it was better than watching 17-year-old reruns of games by John McEnroe and Bjorn Borg, which the BBC had been forced to televise in between live pictures of people standing under umbrellas.

So, anyway, she's about to do the Charlie Chan thing, to solve the crime and end the case in a stadium full of witnesses, and what does Seles do? She walks across the lawn to the umpire and . . . asks her to stop the match.

It was raining yet again. The net was dismantled, the tarps dragged across Centre Court with Seles leading, 6-0, 5-2 and deuce on the serve of Rachel McQuillan-of-Australia.

Shortly before darkness, Seles returned, played four points, won three of them, and returned indoors with a 6-0, 6-2 victory.

At the same time No. 3 Jana Novotna of the Czech Republic was winning the first set of her opening-round match against Wiltrud Probst of Germany.

WIMBLEDON

Probst, however, broke ahead early in the second set, raising doubts that they would have time to finish Wednesday night.

It is supposed to rain again Thursday, and potentially Friday, and the weekend isn't looking very bright and cheery either. If the weather continues to misbehave, Wimbledon will consider opening its gates this coming middle Sunday for only the second time ever, with the show courts to be filled by thousands of enthusiastic supporters who probably wouldn't be able to obtain such tickets otherwise.

The first match Wednesday on Centre Court didn't begin until just after 6 P.M., amounting to a delay of four hours; spectators hoping to attend the smaller outer courts, which operate on different schedules, were made to wait more than six hours. And yet most of the seats were filled when Seles and McQuillan finally showed up for a first-round match that had originally been planned for Monday.

The early evening light was as gray as it was for Seles's appearance in the 1992 final, a quick loss to Steffi Graf that was extended to several excruciating hours by steady bouts of rain. With that memory gathered all around her, Seles went to work quickly, taking the first set in 18 minutes.

When Seles took the court, hers was one of 30 women's first round matches still to be resolved. Seles, Novotna and three other seeds were still in limbo. (By comparison all but six of the men's first-round matches had been finished.) As a result all 17 courts were assigned to women.

There was no immediate room, however, for the 16-year-old American, Venus Williams, whose Wimbledon debut against Magdalena Grzybowska of Poland was scheduled for Monday. There was no telling when she — and many others — might come outside to play.

The Grudge Match of Mike Tyson's Life

An Introspective, 'Much Matured' Fighter Prepares for Holyfield

By Tom Friend
New York Times Service

LAS VEGAS — The post-penitentiary years: Settled resolutely into parenthood, our former heavyweight champion Mike Tyson is commanding up to $30 million a fight and spending a generous portion of it on dolls. Either he buys the dolls, he says, or his children have the idle time to ask, "Daddy, where's your daddy?"

Tyson's father, according to Tyson, was a pimp, but that is for him to know and the children hopefully not to find out. In the meantime, his three kids will soon be asking about a certain villain named Evander Holyfield, the man who made them cry seven months ago, and it would be a help if he could say, "Well, I got him the second time."

Otherwise, it is difficult to tell where Tyson's mind is, or if it is on boxing at all. All he had in prison was stationery, a pen and a reading lamp, and that is no way to train. Or is it? The Mike Tyson who will stand before Holyfield on Saturday night at the MGM Grand is either at peace or about to be sliced to pieces, or both, or neither.

From the looks of things, he is in shape, muscles on top of muscles, but from the sounds of things, he is no longer in the demolition business.

He is still bitter to the core, of course, that he and his camp have been lampooned, and he does not trust anyone as far as he can squint. And there is still a bully in there, too. But a layer of his ice has melted, and the obvious question is whether he has the rancor to win the World Boxing Association belt back for a third time.

"Listen!" Richie Giachetti, his trainer, said Tuesday. "Yes, Mike is a much matured person. He has a different outlook on life, a better outlook. But it has nothing to do with fighting! Nothing! Somebody listen to me. Why do you want to condemn a man for growing up?"

Growing up is one thing, but growing tired is another. The Indiana prison is where Tyson, between meals, realized he is and always will be a solitary man. His entourage was unavailable, as were his groupies, but the book on Trotsky was on his cot, so he devoured it.

"I read a lot of Communist literature," Tyson said in an interview, "and one thing I realized that's so true: the leader is always by himself at a time of doom."

So, he served three years for rape, emerging richer of mind and poorer of wallet, but that was where boxing would serve its purpose — financial gain. He learned that his promoter, Don King, and his then trainer, Giachetti, had had a falling out, so he settled on Jay Bright, a neophyte, to run his corner. "Maybe I wasn't taking it that serious when I first got out," he said.

His entourage was under reconstruction, too, although those at the top were spared. King and Tyson's co-managers, John Horne and Rory Holloway, remained, but other loiterers were told to hit the road. "I have no friends, man," Tyson said. "When I came out of prison, all my old friends, they've got to go. If you don't have a purpose in my life, you've got to go, man."

King, Horne and Holloway had a purpose — stock Tyson's bank account — so they stayed. Besides, Tyson has a soft spot for them. "Listen," he said. "When we first started this together, I was going through a divorce, I was going through a lawsuit with Bill Cayton, I was partying and drinking every day and I was 260 pounds. This was 1988."

BUT, NOW in 1997, they are not as close to him as they once thought, or as he once thought. In those first few months after prison, Tyson returned to Brooklyn for a dose of reality, and got it, all right. He ran into an old neighbor in Brownsville, a man his age, whose mother used to say, "Stay away from Tyson." But the man, it turned out, had stayed away from Tyson, but not from drugs.

"I come up and this guy is hustling," Tyson said, "and I ask him, 'How's your mother and your brother?' He says his brother's doing good, and I figure his brother must be rich, must have made a score. But no, he's married, he's got a job and two kids. That's doing good! That was just a wake up call to me. I said, 'Life is not about having it all. That's just extra.' Man, the only thing that's important in life is your health."

Well, that may or may not have been the reason, but Tyson was married less than two years later. Her name is Monica, she is a doctor, and the only thing they appear to argue about is whether they will hit their three kids (ages 7, 6 and 15 months and one more due in August) when they discipline them in the future. Tyson says yes; she says no.

"The right age to hit them? I don't know. 10 years old?" Tyson said. "There's no particular age. I've been beaten all of my life. My children, they've got a mother that's a doctor, a bright loving woman, a father who's rich and takes care of them. I had an alcoholic and a pimp for parents. They're going to have a great life."

This is the new Team Tyson, if it is a team at all, and so he enters the grudge match of his life as an altered and introspective fighter. It is a new way for him to train — check back Sunday morning to see if it is the right way — but at least those prison books taught him one thing.

Yes, he will be by himself at the time of doom.

Evander Holyfield, the World Boxing Association's heavyweight champion, during a training session in Las Vegas. Holyfield will defend his title against Mike Tyson, whom he defeated in November, on Saturday night.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	49	33	.681	—
New York	42	32	.568	8
Toronto	33	38	.465	15½
Boston	34	40	.459	16
Detroit	32	40	.444	17
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Cleveland	38	33	.535	—
Chicago	36	37	.493	3
Milwaukee	35	36	.493	3
Kansas City	34	37	.479	4
Minnesota	34	40	.459	5½
WEST DIVISION				
Seattle	43	32	.573	—
Anaheim	40	34	.541	2½
Texas	36	37	.493	6
Oakland	31	46	.403	13

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	47	28	.627	—
Florida	44	30	.595	2½
New York	43	32	.573	4
Montreal	42	32	.568	4½
Philadelphia	23	50	.315	23
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Houston	37	39	.487	—
Pittsburgh	35	40	.467	1½
St. Louis	34	40	.459	2
Cincinnati	31	43	.419	5
Chicago	29	46	.387	7½
WEST DIVISION				
San Francisco	43	32	.573	—
Colorado	40	36	.526	3½
Los Angeles	37	38	.493	6
San Diego	32	43	.427	11

TUESDAY'S LINESCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota 100 202 000—5 9 0
Cleveland 024 004 00x—10 13 0
D.Stevens, Swindell (4), Fr.Rodriguez (6), Plitchie (7) and G.Myers; Jar.Wright, Jacome (6), Mesa (6), M. Jackson (9) and S.Alomar. W—Jar.Wright, 1-0. L—D. Stevens, 0-1. HRs—Minnesota, Coomer (6), M. Cordova (5), Stahoviak (4). Cleveland, Thome (21), Ma.Williams (15), Giles (6).

Kansas City 000 000 000—0 5 0
Chicago 022 000 00x—4 8 0
Pittsley, J. Walker (8) and Fasano; Alvarez, Karchner (9), R.Hernandez (9) and Fabregas. W—Alvarez, 6-6. L—Pittsley, 2-5. Sv—P. Hernandez (18).

New York 001 233 003—12 13 1
Detroit 110 012 400—9 14 2
Mendoza, Macir (6), Stanton (7), Nelson (7), Lloyd (8), M. Rivera (9) and Posada; Olivares, Bautista (5), Micell (7), M. Myers (9), Brocail (9), Jarvis (9) and Casanova. W—Lloyd, 1-1. L—M. Myers, 0-4. Sv—M. Rivera (24). HRs—New York, T. Martinez 2 (25), Curtis (5). Detroit, Casanova (2), Nieves (9), Easley (10).

Boston 250 010 100—9 15 1
Toronto 202 110 000—4 13 2
Suppan, Hudson (3), Wasdin (6), Slocumb (9) and Hatteberg; Andujar, Janzen (7), Spoljaric (5), Timlin (7) and B. Santiago. W—Wasdin, 2-3. L—Andujar, 0-4. Sv—Slocumb (9). HRs—Boston, Garciaparra (11), Bragg (7). Toronto, Carter (9).

Baltimore 051 000 000—6 8 0
Milwaukee 200 000 000—2 4 0
Bockie, Rhodes (6) and Lakeir; Karl, Plarie (7), Fetters (9) and Lewis, Stinnett (8). W—Bockie, 4-3. L—Karl, 2-9. Sv—Rhodes (1). HR—Baltimore, Incaviglia (5).

Anaheim 120 000 201—7 11 0
Texas 300 100 110—6 14 2
D.Springer, Gross (7), James (8), DeLucia (8), Percival (9) and Leyritz; K.Hill, Whiteside (4), Vosberg (7), X. Hernandez (7), Wetteland (9) and I. Rodriguez. W—DeLucia, 6-2. L—X. Hernandez, 0-1. Sv—Percival (9).

Oakland 002 010 001—4 11 0
Seattle 000 000 001—1 5 0
Karsay, Mohler (7), Taylor (9) and Ga.Williams; Re.Johnson and Da.Wilson. W—Karsay, 2-7. L—Re.Johnson, 11-2. HRs—Oak., McGwire (27), Ga.Williams (1).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego 001 000 000—1 7 0
San Francisco 031 000 00x—4 8 0
Dn.Jackson, Batcheler (7) and C. Hernandez; Estes, Beck (9) and Berryhill. W—Estes, 10-2. L—Dn.Jackson, 1-5. Sv—Beck (25). HR—S.F., Bonds (17).

Cincinnati 000 003 012 1—7 12 0
Montreal 010 300 101 0—6 13 0
Morgan, Sullivan (6), Remlinger (7), Belinda (8), Shaw (9) and Fordyce; J. Oliver (7), C.Perez, Telford (6), L. Smith (9), D. Veres (9), M. Valdes (10) and Widger. W—Shaw, 2-0. L—D. Veres, 2-2. HRs—Cincinnati, Edu.Perez (4), Montreal, Lansing (11), H. Rodriguez (16).

Florida 002 000 011—4 10 1
Philadelphia 010 000 000—1 6 0
A.Leiter, Powell (7), Nen (9) and C. Johnson; Rufficorn, Blazier (5), Gomes (8) and Parent, Lieberthal (9). W—A. Leiter, 6-5. L—Rufficorn, 0-2. Sv—Nen (20).

Pittsburgh 200 200 200—6 13 1
Houston 010 000 020—3 5 1
Lieber, M. Williams (8), Sodowsky (9) and Kendall; Wall, Magnante (4), Minor (6), Martin (7), Hudek (8) and Ausmus. W—Lieber, 4-8. L—Wall, 2-5. HRs—Pitts., A. Martin (6). K. Young (5).

Atlanta 200 100 200—5 12 0
New York 100 101 021—4 11 1
Brock, Clontz (6), Embree (6), Bielecki (7), Wohlers (9) and J.Lopez; Edd.Perez (8); M.Clark, Little (7), Kashiwada (7), McMichael (9) and Hundley. W—McMichael, 4-6. L—Wohlers, 2-3. HRs—Atlanta, Tucker (6). New York, Baerga (3).

Chicago 000 000 110—2 5 1
St. Louis 110 310 10x—7 15 2
Mulholland, Bottenfield (4), R. Tatis (6), Rojas (7), T. Adams (8) and Servais; An.Benes, T.J.Mathews (8), Beltran (9) and DiFelice. W—An.Benes, 6-3. L—Mulhol., 5-8.

Colorado 302 100 000—6 7 1
Los Angeles 101 000 000—2 6 0
Holmes, Leskanic (9) and Manwaring; Astacio, Harkey (4), Radinsky (8), Osuna (9) and Piazza. W—Holmes, 3-1. L—Astacio, 3-7. HR—Colorado, L. Walker (22).

JAPANESE LEAGUES

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Yakult	40	23	—	.635	—
Hiroshima	33	28	—	.541	6.0
Hanshin	31	32	—	.492	9.0
Chunichi	29	33	—	.468	10.5
Yokohama	25	33—	.431	12.5	
Yomiuri	27	36	—	.429	13.0

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Yakult 6, Hanshin 4
Hiroshima 5, Chunichi 1
Yomiuri 4, Yokohama 2

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Yakult 3, Hanshin 0
Yokohama 1, Yomiuri 0
Hiroshima 10, Chunichi 1

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Orix	34	21	1	.618	—
Seibu	33	26	2	.559	3.0
Daiei	35	30	—	.538	4.0
Nippon Ham	31	33	—	.484	11.5
Lotte	24	34	2	.414	11.5
Kintetsu	24	37	1	.393	13.0

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Orix 7, Nippon Ham 2
Daiei 7, Seibu 5
Lotte 2, Kintetsu 1

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Nippon Ham 6, Orix 4
Daiei 9, Seibu 1
Kintetsu 9, Lotte 1

BASKETBALL

EUROLEAGUE

GROUP A

Russia 65, Bosnia-Herzogovina 55
Greece 74, Turkey 52

GROUP C

Italy 85, Latvia 75
Yugoslavia 104, Poland 76

GOLF

JOHNNIE WALKER RYDER CUP

Standings for 1997 Ryder Cup to be played Sept. 26-28 at Valderrama in Sotogrande, Spain. Top 10 finishers will qualify for 12-man teams. U.S. captain Tom Kite and European captain Seve Ballesteros will select two players at large to complete each team.

UNITED STATES

1. Tom Lehman 1016.286 points; 2. Tiger Woods 1015.000; 3. Mark O'Meara 801.250; 4. Brad Faxon 727.500; 5. Scott Hoch 711.946; 6. Tommy Tolles 689.285; 7. Phil Mickelson 659.286; 8. Jim Furyk 647.500; 9. Davis Love 638.500; 10. Steve Jones 579.286; 11. Jeff Maggert 566.625; 12. Mark Brooks 549.750; 13. Paul Stankowski 503.334; 14. Justin Leonard 473.500; 15. David Duval 470.000

EUROPE

1. Colin Montgomerie, Scot., 675,271 points
2. Ian Woosnam, Wales, 458,365
3. Darren Clarke, N. Ireland, 381,848
4. Bernhard Langer, Germany, 364,027
5. Per Ulrik Johansson, Sweden, 318,255
6. Miguel Angel Martin, Spain, 317,054
7. Lee Westwood, England, 314,484
8. Thomas Bjorn, Denmark, 292,666
9. Costantino Rocca, Italy, 284,735
10. Paul Broadhurst, England, 227,904
11. Jose Maria Olazabal, Spain, 223,470
12. Sam Torrance, Scotland, 214,707
13. Ignacio Garrido, Spain, 211,903
14. Peter Mitchell, England, 191,828
15. David Gilford, England, 181,829

SOCCER

WORLD CUP QUALIFYING

ASIAN ZONE, GROUP FOUR

Oman 2, Macao 0
Japan 3, Nepal 0
STANDINGS: Japan 15; Oman 12; Nepal 1, Macao 1.

WORLD YOUTH CUP

2D ROUND

Brazil 10, Belgium 0
Uruguay 3, United States 0
France 1, Mexico 0
Ireland 2, Morocco 1
Sri Lanka 2d innings: 231-8
Test drawn, play stopped due to bad light
West Indies won the series 1-0.

CRICKET

SECOND TEST

WEST INDIES VS. SRI LANKA

TUESDAY, IN KINGSTOWN, ST. VINCENT

West Indies 1st innings: 147
Sri Lanka 1st innings: 222
West Indies 2d innings: 343

TENNIS

WIMBLEDON

FIRST ROUND

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Monica Seles (2), US, def. Rachel McQuillan, Australia, 6-0, 6-2.

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

BOSTON —Signed OF Mark Fischer, INF Aaron Capista, RHP Jeff Taglienti, LHP Andrew Hazlett, RHP Marty McCleary, LHP Thomas Miller, C Chad Ateveras, LHP Richard O'Delio, INF Jorge Deleon, RHP George Rayborn, OF Danny Haas, INF David Eckstein, LHP Brian Partenheimer and RHP Joseph Thomas.

CLEVELAND—Put OF Dave Justice and RHP Chad Ogea on 15-day disabled list. Recalled OF Trenidad Hubbard from Buffalo, AA. Bought contract of RHP Jaret Wright from Buffalo, AA.

KANSAS CITY —Put RHP Randy Veres on 15-day disabled list. Recalled LHP Jamie Walker from Wichita, Texl.

MILWAUKEE—Fired Jim Ireland, manager of Tucson of. PCL. Named hitting coach Bob Manano manager of Tucson for remainder of season.

SEATTLE—Released unconditionally OF Craig Griffey.

TEXAS—Activated DH Mickey Tettleton from 15-day disabled list. Optioned INF Hanley Frias to Oklahoma City, AA.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

ATLANTA—Put OF Kenny Lofton on 15-day disabled list. Bought contract of OF Dawn Bautista from Richmond, IL.

CHICAGO —Activated SS Shawon Dunston, optioned OF Miguel Cairo to Iowa, AA.

CINCINNATI—Put 3B Terry Pendleton on 15-day disabled list. Activated RHP Mike Morgan from 15-day disabled list. Announced they are moving spring training site from Plant City, Fla. to Sarasota, Fla. Promoted INF Pete Rose Jr. to Indianapolis, AA.

HOUSTON —Recalled OF Chuckie Carr from New Orleans, AA. Put OF Ray Montgomery on 15-day disabled list.

LOS ANGELES—Put RHP Ramon Martinez on 15-day disabled list retroactive to June 15. Recalled RHP Alan Horkey from Albuquerque, PCL. Designated C Ken Huckaby for assignment.

PHILADELPHIA —Put RHP Mark Leiter on 15-day disabled list. Recalled RHP Calvin Maduro from Scranton Wilkes Barre, IL.

SAN DIEGO—Put LHP Heath Murray on 15-day disabled list. Bought contract of RHP Jim Bruske from Las Vegas, PCL.

SAN FRANCISCO —Recalled RHP Keith Foulke from Phoenix, PCL. Assigned OF Marvin Benard to Phoenix.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

BOSTON—Named John Carroll assistant coach.

CLEVELAND —Fired Jim Boylan, assistant coach and video coordinator.

HOCKEY

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

DETROIT —Signed Mark Howe, pro scout and minor league defenseman coach, 2-3 year contract.

NEW YORK ISLANDERS—Agreed to terms with D Yevgeny Namestnikov.

هكذا من الأصل

Hawkers Of Apparel Smell Gold In Irabu

By Richard Sandomir
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For $12.8 million, Hideki Irabu will be expected to deliver more than laser fastballs, savage splitters and victories for the Yankees.

The portly Japanese right-hander will also be relied upon to sell T-shirts after his expected arrival in the major leagues after the All-Star Game break, following two starts at Class AAA Columbus. The Yankees open a six-game homestand July 10, a boon for merchandise sellers seeking to capitalize on Irabu's debut at Yankee Stadium.

"If he comes out hot and wins, we feel he can get to Nomo numbers," said Doug Kelly, president of Pro Player, the apparel maker.

Kelly said the burst of success by Hideo Nomo in his 1995 rookie year produced $6 million in retail T-shirt sales by Pro Player: "In Los Angeles, a lot of tourists from Japan were buying up a dozen shirts at a time."

Starter and Majestic Athletic also did well with Nomo. Recognizing Nomo's appeal, the companies have their Irabu designs ready for production. But their merchandise cannot be sold until Irabu has signed his major league contract and is a member of the players' association.

Kelly added that sales could not start until Irabu had pitched two innings. But he is negotiating to have T-shirts ready for immediate sale as soon as Irabu's second inning is completed.

"We feel Irabu is a great opportunity," said Steve Raab, Starter's director of special markets. "I asked the guy in charge of putting our Nomo program together how big this can be and he said, 'Huge.' "

Fanst Capobianco, director of licensing for Majestic, which will produce Irabu T-shirts and batting practice jackets, said: "Irabu has great potential. He's going to be a Yankee. But the novelty of a foreign player was taken off a bit because of Nomo. Everything depends on how he performs."

He added: "Our customers want stuff now. They want to sign orders. Demand is focused mainly in the New York market, but there is interest all over."

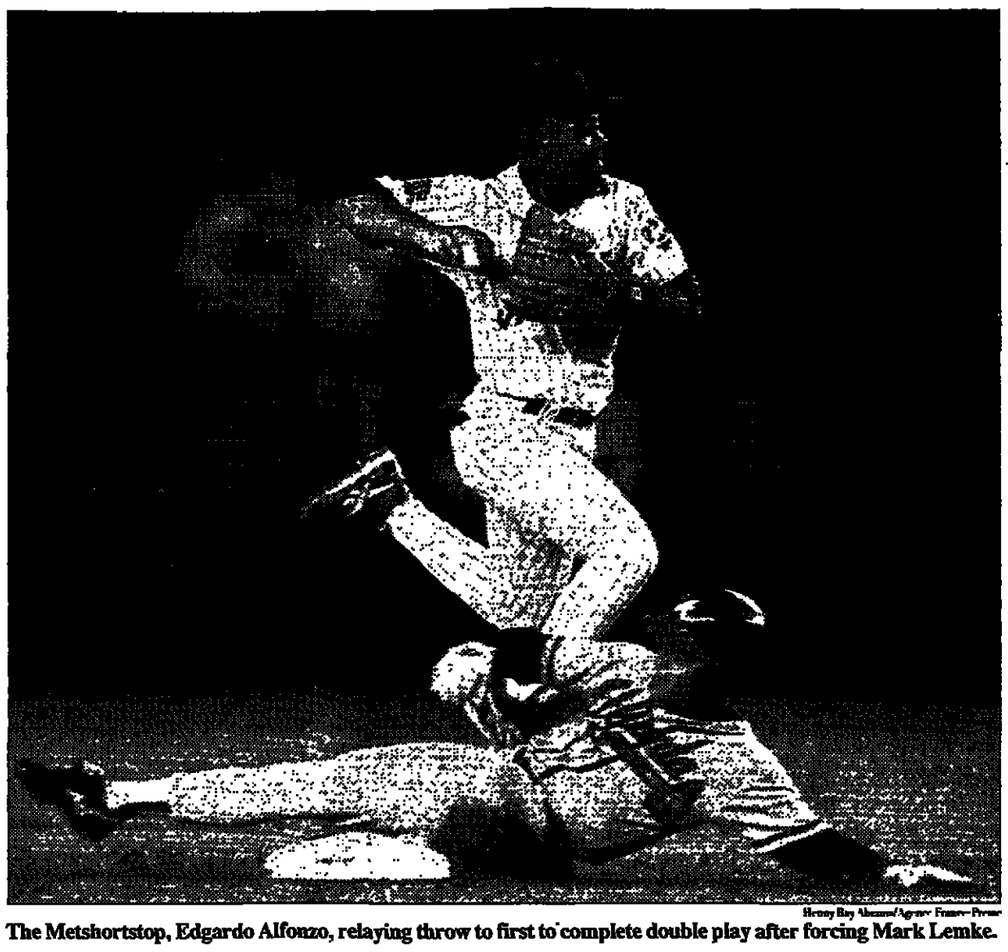
In licensed merchandise terms, Irabu is a "hot market," a player or team product that suddenly soars, whether it's Michael Jordan's temporary switch to No. 45 or "Squeeze the Cheese" shirts for New England Patriots partisans before they faced the Green Bay Packers in the Super Bowl.

A hot market can last for a few days, weeks or months, depending on the subject's appeal, success or staying power. Often the hot market is centered in a certain city or region, and celebrates a league championship.

In Nomo's case, sales of clothing bearing his name and image lasted through the 1995 season, during which he compiled a 13-6 record and was voted the National League's rookie of the year.

Nomo was certainly not the equivalent of a hot market, such as the Chicago Bulls' championships or the Packers' Super Bowl victory. And even a successful Irabu merchandising campaign will not match those larger opportunities.

"But $6 million is not a small market," Raab said.



Henny Ray Abrams/Agence France-Presse
The Metshortstop, Edgardo Alfonzo, relaying throw to first to complete double play after forcing Mark Lemke.

Baerga Takes Revenge on Braves

Game-Winning Hit Eases Memory of World Series Failures

The Associated Press

Carlos Baerga remembered, which made it especially sweet.

In three of the four games the Cleveland Indians lost to the Atlanta Braves in the 1995 World Series, Baerga made the final out — twice with Mark Wohlers on the mound.

Now, Baerga is playing for the hottest team in the National League, the surprising New York Mets. Tuesday night, it was payback time.

"I think it's one of the best feelings I've ever had in my career," he said.

In the eighth inning, Baerga's two-run homer tied the game. In the ninth, he slapped a liner to left-center off Wohlers to give the Mets a 6-5 victory over Atlanta.

"It was a nice night for me," he said. "They had my number in the World Series."

Baerga's heroics gave the Mets their sixth consecutive win, including two straight over Atlanta, and put them 11 games over .500 for the first time since July 30, 1991. It also moved New York to four games behind the first-place Braves in the NL East.

With Wohlers on the mound in the ninth, Todd Hundley walked with one out and Carl Everett singled, Hundley going to third. That brought Baerga, who was 0-for-5 in his career against Wohlers, to the plate.

"Car-los, Car-los," chanted the Shea Stadium crowd, knowing Baerga has raised his average from .161 to .289 since April 28.

His liner over the shortstop's head scored Hundley with the game-ending run, and as he crossed first base, Baerga pumped his fists high in the air.

NL Roundup

Rockies 6, Dodgers 2 In Los Angeles, Darren Holmes (3-1), starting in place of ailing Rockies ace Roger Bailey, pitched eight strong innings, and Larry Walker hit his 22d homer in Colorado's victory. Holmes, normally a reliever, gave up five hits while walking two and striking out a career-high seven. He retired 16 of the last 18 batters he faced.

Marlins 4, Phillies 1 In Philadelphia, Al Leiter allowed only one run in six innings and Jim Eisenreich and Gary Sheffield each drove in a run as Florida handed the Phillies their ninth loss in 10 games.

Pirates 8, Astros 3 In Houston, Jon Lieber pitched seven strong innings and Al Martin and Kevin Young hit back-to-back home runs as Pittsburgh moved within 1½ games of the Central Division-leading Astros.

Cardinals 7, Cubs 2 In St. Louis, Andy Benes allowed four hits in seven innings for his 100th career victory and Ron Gant broke out of a slump with three hits as the Cardinals won for the third time in four games. It took Benes three tries to get the milestone win.

Reds 7, Expos 6 In Montreal, Lenny Harris singled home the winning run in the 10th inning to snap Cincinnati's three-game losing streak. Eduardo Perez homered, drove in three runs and had a career-high four hits for the Reds.

Giants 4, Padres 1 In San Francisco, Barry Bonds hit his 17th homer and Shawn Estes won his fifth straight start, allowing one run in eight innings in the Giants' victory over San Diego.

Bonds led off the third with his fifth homer in six games. Rod Beck pitched the ninth for his NL-leading 25th save.

76ers Cancel Trade for Boston's Radja

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — The Philadelphia 76ers called off a proposed trade with the Boston Celtics after Dino Radja failed a physical.

Radja, who had knee surgery last season, had initially been reluctant to take the physical because he was unhappy about the trade. He finally took the test Tuesday.

The 76ers had traded forward Clarence Weatherspoon and center-forward Michael Cage to the Celtics for Radja, a 6-foot-10 center-forward, in the first deal between the teams' new coaches, Larry Brown of the 76ers and Boston's Rick Pitino.

Weatherspoon and Cage passed their physicals in Boston, Celtics spokesman Jeff Twiss said Tuesday.

Celtics general manager Chris Wallace said Tuesday night the team would not have any comment on Radja failing the physical.

19 Johnson Strikeouts Add Up to a 4-1 Loss

Mariner Is One Short of Record

The Associated Press

Randy Johnson set a record for the most strikeouts by an American League left-hander — with 19 — and lost.

"I was more worried about wanting to win the game than the strikeouts," Johnson said after finishing one strikeout shy of the major league record in Seattle's 4-1 loss to Oakland on Tuesday night.

Mark McGwire hit a 538-foot home run, the longest of his career, and a run-scoring double to beat Johnson (11-2).

"When you have a great pitcher in Randy Johnson out there, you get pumped up to face him," McGwire said of his former University of Southern California teammate. "Vice versa, he is pumped up to face me."

"Strikeout games and low-hit games are kind of just icing on the cake," Johnson said. "The biggest thing was to go out there and win the ballgame."

Johnson, who leads the majors this season with 157 strikeouts, nearly matched the nine-inning record of 20 set twice by Roger Clemens, in 1986 and 1986 for Boston.

Johnson became the fifth pitcher to fan 19, joining Nolan Ryan, Tom Seaver, Steve Carlton and David Cone. Like Johnson, Carlton lost when he struck out 19.

The Athletics ended a five-game losing streak and broke the Mariners' five-game winning streak. Seattle lost for the first time at home in nine games this month.

Johnson struck out 15 in the first six innings. The left-hander fanned no one in the seventh, but added three victims in the eighth.

In the ninth, he had an 0-2 count on leadoff man Scott Brosius, who flied out. George Williams followed with a home run, then Johnson struck out Mark Bellhorn for No. 19. With a chance to tie Clemens, Johnson got his last out on a fly ball by Jason McDonald.

"I struck out 19 guys," Johnson said, "but I still got an 'L' next to my name."

McGwire hit the longest recorded home run in the 21-year history of the Kingdome. He connected on a 97 mph fastball into the second deck in left field in the fifth inning.

It was only the 10th ball hit into the Kingdome's second deck in left field. McGwire did it twice in a single inning on Sept. 22, 1996.

Yankees 12, Tigers 9 Tino Martinez hit his second home run of the game, matching his career high with five hits and breaking a ninth-inning tie at Tiger Stadium.

New York led, 9-3, in the sixth, but Detroit made it 9-9 on pinch-hitter Melvin Nieves's three-run homer in the seventh against the Yankees weak bullpen.

Martinez opened the ninth with his 25th homer and Chad Curtis added a two-run homer. One out later, Detroit's pitcher, Doug Brocail, hit Derek Jeter in the hand with a pitch, causing the benches to clear. No punches were thrown, but Brocail was ejected.

Indians 10, Twins 5 Jaret Wright won his major league debut, Jim Thome hit two home runs and Sandy Alomar extended his hitting streak to 23 games as Cleveland beat visiting Minnesota.

Wright, son of Clyde Wright, a former major league pitcher, was the Indians' first-round pick in the 1994 draft. Clyde Wright also made his big league debut against the Twins, pitching a four-hitter for the California Angels on June 15, 1966.

Wright allowed five runs and seven hits in 5⅔ innings. He gave up home runs to Ron Coomer, Marty Cordova and Scott Stahoviak.

White Sox 4, Royals 0 Working quickly, Wilson Alvarez stretched his scoreless streak to 17 innings as host Chicago beat Kansas City for its fourth straight victory.

Alvarez, who allowed four hits in eight innings, has permitted just one run in his last 32⅔ innings. The left-hander has picked up his pace on the mound ever since an interleague game at Cincinnati, when a National League umpire told him he would get better calls if he wasted less time.

Orioles 6, Brewers 2 Shawn Boskie won for the first time as a starter this season, pitching Baltimore past Milwaukee at County Stadium. Pete Incaviglia homered for the Orioles, who continue to make a runaway of their division's race.

Red Sox 9, Blue Jays 6 Nomar Garciaparra had four hits and scored four runs as visiting Boston beat Toronto for its fourth straight victory. Garciaparra homered, doubled and singled twice.

Joe Carter homered as the Blue Jays lost their fourth in a row.

Angels 7, Rangers 6 A pair of pet llamas did nothing to change the luck of the Rangers, who lost their seventh in a row. It was also Texas's 16th defeat in 21 one-run games. Anaheim won its sixth straight game as Craig Grebeck singled home the tiebreaking run in the ninth inning off John Wetteland.

The Rangers' president, Tom Schieffer, had two llamas — the animals are good luck in Peru, he said — brought in to stand around the batting cage at The Ballpark in Arlington during practice.

Elaine Thompson/The Associated Press
Randy Johnson thanking the fans.

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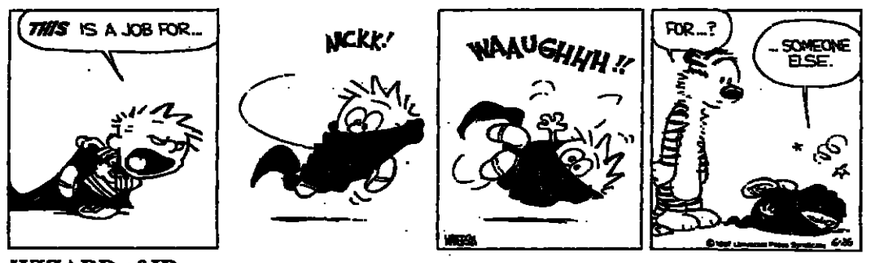

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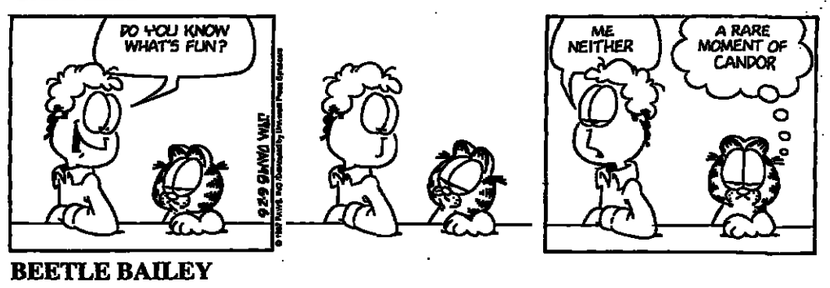

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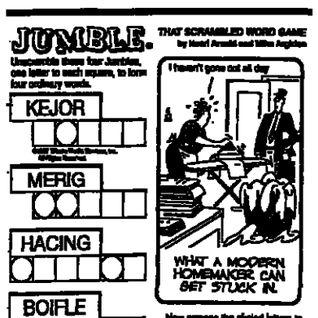

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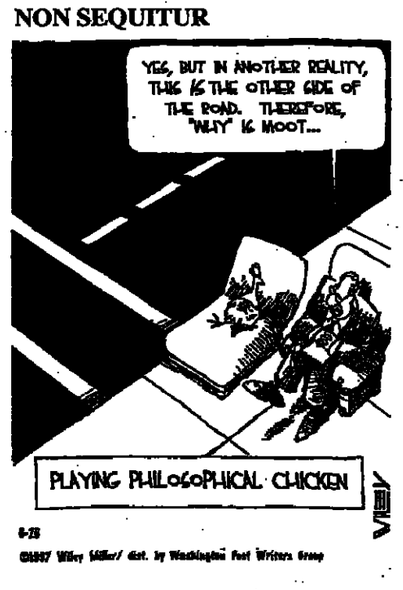

DOONESBURY

BLONDIE

Yesterday's Jumbles: VALET NAIVE GENTRY WIDEST
Answer: How trombone practice felt the family — "EAR-FATED"

Print answer here: THE (Answers tomorrow)

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

هكذا من الأصل

ART BUCHWALD

An Unkind Cut

WASHINGTON — You have probably watched thousands of hours of magazine shows. Have you ever wondered how they get so many people to appear on them? I can tell you how from personal experience. Recently I received a call from "One Hour With You" — one of the many newsmagazine programs on the airwaves.

Buchwald

"We're doing a documentary on Al Hix, the great 1946 USC broad jumper, and we understand that you were good friends at college. Do you mind if we send over a television crew to interview you about him?"

Hix was my long-lost buddy, so I agreed.

Thirty minutes later three men and a woman showed up at my apartment. Without a word of conversation, one man rolled up my carpet and ran cables along the floor. Another started to move furniture out of the living room and pile it in the kitchen. The third put white sheets across the pictures on the wall, and the woman, who turned out to be the producer, kept moving my chair around.

□

She said reassuringly, "We'll put everything back as we found it."

"That's good. Do you also pay for the broken lamp?"

"What broken lamp?"

"The one that your cameraman just knocked over with his tripod. How long will you be here?"

"We should be out in a jiffy — two hours max."

Everyone fiddled some more until the producer seemed satisfied.

The producer spoke, "I'll ask the questions. Arnie Swope, the anchorman, will be cut in to look as if he is interviewing you."

"I'm ready."

"You knew Al Hix at USC."

"That's correct. He had a convertible, so I made sure that I was a close friend."

□

For an hour we talked about what a great athlete Hix had been and what a fine student and what a straight arrow. Whenever I ran out of material the producer said, "Try to think of more incidents. This interview is the key to the show."

Having exhausted the truth I started to tell lies.

Seventy minutes later we had finished, except for the reverse shots with my back to the camera. The crew attempted to put everything back in place, but it just didn't look like the same apartment.

The producer thanked me profusely and told me that I had given her great material and that I would be a smash on the show.

A couple of days later she called to tell me when the show was due to air, and I called all my friends to remind them to watch. The following week I tuned in to the program — and I wasn't even mentioned.

Hopping mad, I called up the producer and asked, "What happened?"

She said, "The people at the network dumped you on the floor two days ago. If we used everybody we interviewed we'd have run into 'Nightline.'"

Well, you all know about people who appear on television. Now you know about people who don't.

The Two Sides of a Troubled Comedian

By Sharon Waxman
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — There are two people at war inside comedian Martin Lawrence. One is a wiry, raunch-minded, fast-talking, off-kilter smartass, a little guy with a big mouth and a keen eye for a weak spot. A guy who nonetheless wouldn't hurt a fly, say those who know him. The other is a ranting, incoherent menace. A gun-wielding madman. A basket case.

The two are locked in battle inside a man who a few years ago was commonly referred to in the national press as "the next Eddie Murphy" or "the next Richard Pryor."

It's still unclear which Martin Lawrence will prevail. One has a bright Hollywood career with a movie coming out next month. The other appears to need professional help, is unable to control his rage among friends or strangers.

It wouldn't be the first time that overnight success, easy fame and untold riches destroyed a perfectly tolerable Hollywood talent. The Rise and Fall of — take your pick: James Dean, Roman Polanski, Richard Pryor, River Phoenix — is by now a well-worn morality tale whose lesson seems never to be learned by those who need it most. Money. Drugs. Women. Too much too soon.

In May 1996 Lawrence was detained by police after being found wandering in the middle of a busy L.A. intersection, raving, according to a witness, "Fight the power!" with a loaded handgun in his pocket. Three months later he was arrested at Burbank Airport for trying to board a plane to Phoenix while carrying a loaded 9mm Beretta. He told police he thought guns were allowed on interstate flights. No charges were filed in either case. Then last October, a month after he filed for divorce from Patricia Lawrence, his wife of 20 months, she won a restraining order against him after, among other things, she told a judge that he threatened to kill her and her family.

Matters have gone downhill from there. In January Lawrence's TV co-star, Tisha Campbell, filed a suit alleging a pattern of sexual harassment and battery, which he denied. In March Lawrence was arrested and charged with misdemeanor battery for having allegedly punched a Los Angeles man in the face twice after they bumped each other at a dance club. A pretrial hearing is set for June 30; Lawrence's lawyers entered a plea of not guilty at his arraignment. His divorce recently finalized, Lawrence still faces a battle with his ex-wife over custody of their infant, Jasmin, child support, a prenuptial agreement that she now contests and her demand for living expenses.

But, in the meantime, there is this other life. The 32-year-old actor has made a movie, shot the final season of "Martin," his sitcom, and appeared in comedy clubs. True, colleagues and acquaintances say that he looks painfully thin and sleep-deprived. But they also vouch for Lawrence as a kind, hard-working, sensitive soul who's going through something they don't really understand.

They say that the Martin Lawrence they know is nothing like the Martin Lawrence suggested by the headlines. "He's one of the sweetest guys you ever want to meet," says Topper Carew, a former manager of Lawrence's. "I basically and fundamentally believe he's a good person."

"He shows up to meetings on time. He seems fine. Normal. Professional," says Barry Josephson, a producer who signed Lawrence to a $20 million, three-movie development deal at Columbia Pictures. "We have a script that we'll be showing Martin soon."

But then there are days like the one in May of last year, when Lawrence was busy shooting "Nothing to Lose," a Disney comedy co-starring Tim Robbins that — studio officials report — is "testing through the roof." Robbins plays an uptight advertising executive who cracks when he learns that his wife is sleeping with his boss; Lawrence plays a small-time crook who tries to carjack him. But that day on the set Lawrence was having trouble remembering his lines. An assistant called his then-wife to say the actor "was laughing hysterically over nothing and was unable to stop," according to a declaration she filed to the divorce court.

Director Steve Oedekerk says he sent Lawrence home, but the actor did not show up there until 5 A.M., according to the declaration. He was up again at 8 or 9 A.M., rambling on about wanting to wash the car. He went to the carwash, a gun in his pocket, and wandered out into a Sherman Oaks intersection, screaming and yelling at no one in particular.

Chris Pizzello/The Associated Press
Martin Lawrence with Patricia, then his wife, at a movie premiere in Los Angeles in April 1996.

Police subdued the comedian and sent him to Cedars-Sinai hospital, where a doctor announced that Lawrence was "suffering from exhaustion and dehydration." A hospital spokesman later said, "Mr. Lawrence was suffering from a seizure as a result of his failure to take prescribed medication." The spokesman did not specify what medication. The next day Lawrence's doctor, William Young, who did a toxicology report, said drugs were not the cause of the incident, the actor was not on prescribed medication and he had not had a seizure.

After two days of rest, Lawrence went back to the set as if nothing had happened. "The day he came back, he did a scene when he's out on a balcony — it's his most brilliant work in the movie," says Oedekerk, who admits to being mystified. "When I hear these things, it just jolts me," he says. "It really doesn't mesh with what I know of Martin Lawrence. I've only seen the guy as polite, easy to communicate with. But I'm not dumb. I realize that other stuff is going on there, but I'm not privy to any of that."

Lawrence was born in New York, and his family moved to Maryland when he was 3. His father was an Air Force sergeant who left the family when Martin was 8; his mother raised six children working as a cashier. The impoverished family remained close-knit.

A chubby kid, Martin — nicknamed "Porker" — used to practice comedy routines on street corners and, after graduating from high school, started to perform on the Washington club circuit. He was noticed by a scout for the TV talent show "Star Search" in 1987, propelling him to Hollywood, where he got a part in a show called "What's Happening Now!" But the show was canceled after 14 episodes.

He worked the clubs, finally hitting his stride in 1992 with his in-your-face hosting of HBO's "Def Comedy Jam," a showcase of young comic talent. He built his name on a routine filled with unrestrained and — to many — offensive scatological and sexual jokes and was criticized by Bill Cosby, among others, for projecting a gutter image of black men.

If the pressures of fame were getting to Lawrence, it didn't show in public, at least not until last year. He hired his family members and friends, buying them houses and cars as he grew wealthy. He met former Miss Virginia Patricia Southall in 1992 and married her in January 1995.

It may be that Martin Lawrence doesn't think he has a problem. He may believe that the negative publicity will pass if he just ignores it. He has not shown up at any of the court hearings related to his alleged behavior and failed to attend the proceedings of his own divorce. A successful movie right about now might be one way to refocus attention from all this nasty stuff. But it will do nothing to erase any problems. His sitcom is finished and there are no films in the works, despite producer Josephson's promise of an upcoming script. But for the moment, at least, he still has friends in Hollywood. "I'd work with him in a second," says Oedekerk. "He comes from a place where he may not go through life behaving as everyone else, but he genuinely is a nice guy."

PEOPLE

A SPANISH government commission on Wednesday called for Picasso's great work "Guernica" to be moved to the new Bilbao Guggenheim museum in northern Spain. Officials at the Reina Sofia Art Center in Madrid said in May that the delicate state of the 60-year-old painting precluded its being transferred. But the parliament's education and culture commission, aware of the importance of "Guernica" to the Basque region, asked **Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar's** government to move the painting "when it is technically possible to guarantee its safety." The mural poignantly depicts the 1937 Nazi bombing of Guernica in the Basque country, not far from the industrial city of Bilbao. The Bilbao Guggenheim, built at a cost of $171 million, requested in February that "Guernica" be lent or permanently moved to the museum for its Oct. 3 opening.

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Marlon Brando gave a 90-minute discourse to a polite, if sometimes baffled, audience at an environmental forum in Greece. The actor, who arrived in Athens last week at the behest of the shipping magnate **Yannis Latsis**, spoke at Latsis' mansion to 800 guests about "environmental threats of our time." "I thank you for not snoring," Brando said repeatedly to the audience, which sometimes missed self-deprecating jokes in his speech. "You can gossip among each other while I drink this and recharge," he said before gulping down an entire glass of water. He left immediately after the lecture, while the guests stayed for cocktails.

□

Jean-Paul Belmondo will be on hand for the opening Friday of an exhibition at the Toulouse-Lautrec Museum in Albi, France, in honor of his sculptor father, **Paul Belmondo**, who died in 1982 at age 83. The exhibition, which includes 44 bronzes, 29 works in plaster, sculptures in stone and marble as well as sketches, is to tour France for the next two years.

□

The Swiss watchmaker Rolex gave out watches worth $17,000 each to world leaders attending the Summit of the Eight in Denver. **Prime Minister Tony Blair** of Britain turned down the gift because he is barred from accepting presents worth more than $150, and on Wednesday, both **President Jacques Chirac** of France and **Chancellor Helmut Kohl** of Germany said they were not keeping them. Chirac will donate his to a museum, and Kohl plans to return the watch to Rolex. The watches, in 18-karat white gold, are engraved with the initials of each leader along with the words, "Denver Summit of the Eight." **President Bill Clinton, President Boris Yeltsin** and **Prime Minister Jean Chretien** of Canada accepted them, although it is unclear what they will do with them. Time in Denver to present the watches ran short, so **Prime Minister Romano Prodi** of Italy and **Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto** of Japan will get their gifts back home.

□

A watercolor landscape by **Vincent van Gogh** sold for £8.8 million ($14.7 million), making it the most expensive modern painting sold in Europe since 1990, Sotheby's said. "Harvest in Provence" (La Moisson en Provence) had not been seen in public for almost 50 years when it was unveiled before the sale in London, Sotheby's said.

□

Yves Saint Laurent, who celebrates 40 years in fashion next year, has entered into a deal to design clothing for the 2,600 officials at the 1998 World Cup of soccer in France. The fashion house will also hold a parade featuring the couturier's 40 years of design on the day of the soccer final. Saint Laurent's first collection, for the house of Dior, appeared on the catwalks in 1958.

□

The choreographer and teacher **Anna Halprin** received the 1997 Samuel H. Scripps/American Dance Festival Award. The $25,000 cash award, established in 1981, is the largest dance award presented annually. It honors lifetime achievement.

Aubrey Reuben/The Associated Press
AN ELLA FOR LENA — Lena Horne, flanked by Ginny Mancini, left, and Liza Minnelli, after receiving the Ella Award, named for Ella Fitzgerald, from the Society of Singers at an 80th birthday gala for Horne.

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